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TV's captive audience – Frankfurt Zoo's gorillas!

Federal Republic television recently acquired seven new viewers for their afternoon transmissions and although they are not particularly keen on what they have been shown they are still regular viewers.

Psst! Don't tell anyone but they have not paid for their television licence! Their reactions to the programmes they see vary greatly. For instance whenever there is a fashion programme showing the new Paris hats Ellen leaps up and dances around excitedly. She drums four times on the floor with her hairy hands.

Max does not pay much attention to the box until there is a technical hitch! Dorotte seems to be most fascinated by the grunt-and-groan boys who go in for weight-lifting.

On the other Matze who is the big, bluff head of the family group only sits down in front of the small screen when there is a passionate scene being enacted. The captive audience is, in this case, captive in the Frankfurt Zoo gorilla house.

One or two naturalists on hearing of this experiment commented that it was just another Grzimek gimmick. But in the eyes of Professor Bernhard Grzimek, the government's adviser on nature conservation and also the director of Frankfurt Zoo, this experiment, using a pensioned, but still working television set, placed behind a two-inch thick pain of glass in the gorilla house, is anything but a fad.

He said: "We must even use the products of technology to broaden the experience of the anthropoid apes. They need entertainment to keep boredom at bay."

In the winter when there are few visitors and the ape house has to be closed at five in the afternoon for administrative reasons the gorillas miss that break in their routine provided for them in the summer when they are treated to an endless show of gaping, gawking *homo sapiens*.

"Just like children who bite their fingernails when they are bored the big apes begin to pull out their hair in winter..." according to Christoph Scherpner, the Zoo's scientific assistant.

Grzimek first got the idea of brightening up his gorillas' lives when he heard of a woman in America who had given her ageing pet gorilla a TV to cheer up the last few months of his life.

Frankfurt Zoo authorities already knew that animals do react to films following experiments with a tame leopard. When the cat was shown a film of ducks and geese it reacted to the sight of this unattainable prey.

When a dwarf chimpanzee was shown others of his species in a film he stretched out his hand as if to greet them.

It is not yet known if TV will solve the gorillas' boredom problem, since they appear to be selective viewers. They tend to watch the screen for little more than a minute at a time and are not so concerned with what the programme is about as how much movement there is on the screen and how exciting the soundtrack is. They quickly return to their normal play after a short period of interest in the box.



TV time for Frankfurt's most unusual viewers!

(Photo: Süddeutscher V

Big-boy Matze and the 13 year-old female Makula, who was brought up in Grzimek's own home, only seem to find loud noises such as motor-bike racing and rocket launching attractive.

The Frankfurt gorillas are unable to enjoy peak-hour viewing since their normal bedtime is around seven o'clock. However, they are to be allowed to watch the weekend afternoon matinée Westerns, since, as Christoph Scherpner said, "it is hardly likely to corrupt them!"

Further tests in the next few months will be designed to see just how much of the action on the screen Matzé and his family can really comprehend. They will also be shown colour television to see if this has any vastly different effec[t on] them.

When they were shown a film a[bout] their relatives in the jungle the reac[tion] was not too promising. At first they [were] intrigued to see the other gorillas rom[ping] through their forest home, but [it] quickly blunted their desire to bro[aden] their experience!

At the moment a trainee teache[r is] observing the televiewing gorillas w[ith a] view to writing an essay on them [and] their reactions to the small screen e[nter]tainment.

Soon the gorillas will be able to [see] their master on the screen. Prof[essor] Grzimek's own programme *Ein Plat[z für] Tiere* (A place for animals) will be pa[rt of] their permitted viewing.

Olaf Ihl...

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 10 Decemb[er])

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 14 January 1971
Tenth Year - No. 457 - By air

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How much detente will the superpowers' policies permit?

DIE ZEIT

Nineteen-seventy has made it patently clear what stuff our political destiny is to be made of for some time to come, probably for the entire decade, – an exhausting coincidental juxtaposition of tension and detente.

While decades of utter tension in Central Europe are beginning to relax now that the emotional dogma of anti-communism in this country has been reduced to its rational causes and with it the ritual condemnation of Bonn by its Eastern neighbours, there has been no progress so far in the Berlin talks.

While the two superpowers negotiate first in Vienna and then in Helsinki on strategic arms limitation to safeguard peace they compete fiercely and relentlessly for influence in the Middle East.

Tension and detente, confrontation and cooperation are to be found at one and the same time. They coexist.

This apparently abnormal state of affairs corresponds to the competing wishes of both sides and no doubt to their definite requirements.

There has been a realisation in both East and West that in a world that is increasingly growing together, irreversibly being forged into a single unit by science and technology, no one can seal himself off from the world around him to the extent that Stalin's Soviet Union was able.

Scientific necessity points from isolation to cooperation and cooperation presupposes a relaxation of tension, security and reliable agreements.

At the same time, bearing in mind the competitive nature of the current state of affairs, each must think in terms of exploiting each and every advantage regardless of whether or not it is to the disadvantage of the other.

It is the curse of great powers that they must continually improve their position, or at least prevent the other side from gaining the advantage.

This presupposes a continual state of alarm, generates mistrust, makes scepticism indispensable and brings in their wake tension, friction and conflict.

This ambivalent state of tension and detente, confrontation and cooperation caused by rivalry between the two superpowers, is intensified by the position of each individually as seem by itself.

Until recently both believed themselves to be in possession of the sole answer to Mankind's problems, the key to the gates of paradise (classless society in the East and free democracy in the West), but after many disappointments both have meanwhile had to wave their illusions goodbye.

Any society is tried and tested by antagonisms and contrasts, both those sired by communist revolution with the aim of liberating Man from the domination of others and those committed to capitalism and a *combination of competition* and social free market principles to ensure a maximum of efficiency and freedom.

As regards the East no one can seriously maintain that in the socialist system with its monster bureaucracy there are no antagonisms, no conflicting interests and no privileges.

Indeed it has transpired that the underprivileged of yesteryear, having sworn to concentrate on cutting down government should they come to power, have only one aim now that they have the power: to expand their own power machinery to such an extent that they can afford to ignore criticism and opposition.

The Communists, it will be recalled, intended abolishing war and establishing lasting peace on Earth. They are now not only in conflict with their rivals in the West but at loggerheads with each other. In recent years there have been junctures at which the entire Eastern bloc has shuddered lest the two big brothers, Moscow and Peking, attack one another.

Last but not least the Communists, who had intended abolishing free market conditions and satisfying the consumer's every requirement in a socialist economy, are now rediscovering free market principles in an effort to cope with the economic difficulties their countries are in.

While they, then, are taking over certain conclusions from the West the West too is learning from the East, having also failed to conjure up the paradise of which it held forth promise.

Thanks to the younger generation of Marxist thinkers a critical approach towards society has been adopted and since this society is no longer considered to be the be-all and end-all it has indeed changed more than we have probably noticed.

Rebellion by young people has not only given rise to many a specific reform; it has also decisively influenced views on what is important and what unimportant.

Unconsidered authority has been called into question, which has done soundly-based authority nothing but good, and a part has been played in reassessing values more or less thoughtlessly taken ex stock from earlier generations.

Science and improved living standards

The major scientific discoveries of the nineteenth and the continual improvement in the standard of living in the twentieth century have in the past proved fertile soil for an unthinking belief in progress that in the final analysis threatened to exhaust itself in glorification of growth rates.

Nowadays a more sceptical approach is in fashion, it having been discovered that progress is at bottom no longer made by the scientists. It has set up on its own and the scientists are chasing it like a will o'the wisp.

Not until the year that has just gone by did the general public begin to realise just how much the world around us has been destroyed in the process.

Those who originally believed that in our system the sum total of individual requirements satisfied is the same as optimum fulfilment of society's requirements now realise that they were mistaken. Many consumer requirements have been satisfied but socially necessary schools and universities, say, have been dealt short shrift.

While the East hopes for salvation by means of free market incentive principles there is a call in the West for more planning, democratisation and worker participation.

It may, of course, be that with the passage of time the two systems will converge after a fashion but even if they were to do so power rivalry would prevent a general balance from being struck.

What does this all presage for 1971 in our part relaxed, part tense world? What, in particular, does it involve as regards East-West relations and the Berlin question?

Depending which view is taken it may either be said that nothing has changed in Moscow, that the same speeches are delivered, the same oaths and threats uttered, or maintained that nothing new has happened to give reason for fresh anxiety – neither in South-East Asia nor in the Middle East nor in Central Europe.

What is done is more important than what is said, actions being more definite and more symptomatic than mere propaganda.

March 30 will probably tell whether tension or detente will prevail in the year ahead. It is the first day of the CPSU party congress, to which the powers that be in Moscow attach greater importance than anything else in the world.

First Secretary Brezhnev postponed the congress from autumn 1970, a most uncommon decision indicating, according to Kremlinogists, a belief on the part of Soviet leaders that some success or other must be registered in the meantime.

So, in the final analysis, they conclude, the Soviet leaders will smooth the path for the treaty with Bonn in order to ensure its ratification.

Toughness in the Berlin talks, verbal threats and protest leading articles may have been intended to browbeat the West. The Russians have always known how to work on the other side.

It would come as no surprise, then, if the Soviet Union were to declare readiness to negotiate seriously on Berlin at a juncture at which no one expected such a hopy any longer – provided, that is, Bonn remains unyielding. Anything can still happen in 1971.

Marion Countess Dönhoff

(DIE ZEIT, 1 January 1971)

IN THIS ISSUE

Catholic conference

Julius, Cardinal Döpfner presided over the first joint assembly of Catholic clerics and laymen held at Würzburg on 3 January 1971

(Photo: dpa)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The two faces of Soviet Russian policy towards the West

Politicians and economists alike are gratified by the soft note the Soviet Union has of late been sounding in dealings with most Western European countries.

It is apparent whenever the opportunity arises – in the last Warsaw Pact communiqué, during state visits, in leading articles and, of course, in the course of trade talks.

It does not even apply only to the so called progressives. The sun of apparent Soviet goodwill shines, if not in full splendour, on the bourgeois countries too.

Western Europe, or so it would seem, has been struck from the list of bogymen – with one or two exceptions, that is. The exceptions are worthy of note, though. They amount to everyone who is decidedly pro-Atlantic in Europe.

Regardless of their political party they have, even now, no cause to laugh as regards their treatment by the Kremlin. Britain could tell a tale or two, but by no means as much as this country's Christian Democrats and even a number of Social Democrats.

The Soviet attitude towards the Americans is accordingly poles apart from policy towards Western Europe. The tone adoped towards Washington is decidedly strained and the policy uncompromising.

The Warsaw Pact communiqué that sounded so plesant to the ears of many a European was full of jibes at the Americans. Leading articles are frequently decidedly hostile.

The Soviet policy line in the Middle East is as tough as it is in the Berlin talks and there is no sign of compromise at the Salt talks either.

In Vietnam the Russians are nowhere near lifting a finger in aid of a peaceful settlement of the conflict and in Cienfuegos they are playing a game of cat and mouse with the Americans.

And not a week passes but Moscow campaigns against the domination of the dollar in Western Europe.

Soviet policy towards the West is evidently bifurcated. Moscow smiles at Western Europe but bares its teeth at America.

It is, then, in the light of this overall policy that a regional project such as the European security conference Moscow is advocating with increasing ardour must be seen.

A "European atmosphere" and a "West-Europeans-Among-Ourselves" climate must be created in order to put wind into the sails of the conference idea.

This atmosphere, of course, is also intended to influence the course of the conference in advance and draw a distinction between Europeans and Americans. Moscow would like to set itself up as a European world power in order better to be able to declare the Americans to be outsiders.

It may call on Western European industry to conclude major business deals but by no means only to relieve the strain on its own armaments industry.

The main aim is to direct Western European production more towards the East and so gradually to establish a counterbalance to Atlantic economic interests.

Does Europe really have cause to be satisfied with this policy and this course of events? It is quite evident that a wedge is to be driven between them and the Americans and that they are to be played off against the Americans.

The Berlin talks show this clearly enough and they also show that certain Western Europeans are indeed allowing themselves to be played off against the United States.

The Kremlin has doubtless speculated that with every step Europe draws apart from America. America will also draw apart from Europe and that the one development will encourage the other.

What would follow as a matter of course if the United States were half to be hustled out of Europe and half to turn its back on it?

The "We-Europeans-Among-Ourselves" climate would then change into a "Master-In-My-Own-House" atmosphere, the master of course being the Soviet Union.

Western European domestic and foreign policy would have to be subordinated to Soviet interests and trade would mainly benefit the Soviet Union.

The smiling face displayed towards Western Europe in thus the expression of a divide and rule policy and ought, if anything, to put the fear of God into the recipients.

Were the policy to be successful the Western Europeans would be the main suffers, for they and not the Americans would then be subject to the dictates of a hostile system.

As long as it is accompanied by unfriendliness towards America the policy of goodneighbourliness towards Western Europe is merely the expression of the Soviet will to dominate Western Europe too. It merely papers over profoundly anti-Western European policies.

A policy of dividing the West ought therefore nowhere to encounter more determined resistance than in Western Europe.

If there are to be good, indeed friendly relations between East and West they can only be established between all members of both blocs.

The greatest care must be taken to ensure that the current political tenet according to which all agreements with the Soviet bloc are to be concluded only "in agreement with the allies" does not become an empty formula.

If we practise solidarity with America in more than mere words and do not lend support to the Soviet divide and rule policy our leading politicians will no longer have cause to lament about criticism from Washington. *Dieter Cycon*

(DIE WELT, 28 December 1970)

Jarring talks on Mid-East to be resumed

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

After weeks of uncertainty and suspense Israel has decided after all to agree to a resumption of the mediation talks by UN spcial envoy Gunnar Jarring. There is no longer any obstacle in the way of a resumption of indirect peace talks between Israel on the one hand and Egypt and Jordan on the other via the mediation of Gunnar Jarring.

Although the problems relating to lasting peace in the Middle East can definitely not be solved from one day to the next the resumption of talks sounds a hopeful note. Israel has obviously come to realise that a longer wait will only lessen the chances of the cease-fire being prolonged beyond 5 February 1971.

Israel torpedoed the Jarring mission at the beginning of September by accusing Egypt of breaking the armistice agreement and advancing missile bases to the Suez Canal but is bound to have a vital interest in prolonging the cease-fire on both sides of the Canal.

Egypt's military potential, brought up to a higher level than prior to the 1967 war due to Soviet military assistance, not to mention the missile bases at the Suez Canal, no longer make it appear so certain that Israel will win any new clash.

This is just as true of the Arabs but time is, in the final analysis, on their side. So a return to the Jarring talks was doubtless inevitable as far as Israel is concerned.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 29 December 1970)

Moscow and Madrid bow to world opinion

Worldwide protest against the inhuman sentences of Burgos needs neither explanation nor justification. The injustice is too self-evident and the cynicism with which violence is made out to be justice too provocative for anyone still capable of feeling a sense of outrage not to raise his voice in protest.

Yet it is macabre to see the pro-government Soviet press pass judgment. It has less justification than anyone for indignation, not having voiced a word of criticism about the Leningrad sentences.

Regardless of differences in detail the goings-on in Burgos and Leningrad are at one and the same level. The coincidence of their occurrence at one and the same time will have been an eye-opener for those who are wont to seek violence and injustice on one side only.

The division of the world into a free half and an oppressed half ought at all events to have grown even more dubious than it already was.

What can happen under a communist regime can equally well occur in such a Catholic country as Spain. Violence triumphs in Greece just as it does in Poland. Minorities are discriminated against in the United States and Latin America just as they are in the countries of Eastern Europe.

Brutality and inhuman harshness everywhere make manifest the domestic weakness of systems that see opposition of any kind as their mortal enemy. What in the one is a communist conspiracy is in the other Zionist counter-revolution and lackeys of capitalism.

The farcical legal proceedings with enforced confessions and dubious evidence can only be understood in connection with the political conditions that sire them.

It is not a matter of momentary lapses and any formal criticism of the details would be at the expense of the kernel of the problem, the nexus of the judiciary and political power.

The function of trials of this kind is not first and foremost that of distinguishing between justice and injustice but one of intimidation. Any unwelcome group can be dealt short shrift with the aid of phrases such as descration of the nation or social revolution.

Crimes were, of course, committed in Spain and, so it would seem planned in the Soviet Union and no one of sound mind would advocate freeing the guilty parties from liability to any kind of punishment.

The question is whether guilt is proven without any reasonable margin of doubt and whether, if this be the case, such draconic atonement should be considered warranted.

The Burgos sentence talks in terms of terrorism but is not this the answer to terror on the part of the regime?

Pressure gives rise to counter-pressure and when all norms of a civilised world are declared no longer binding from above it is hardly surprising when the same occurs from below.

It could be said in the Franco government's favour that no sovereign state can simply accept violence in advocacy of autonomy for one part of the population but the Basques are not merely struggling for autonomy but also against General Franco's dictatorship.

It has not gone without critical notice that in addition to countless other groups and institutions President Heinemann and the Federal government in Bonn have tried to bring influence to bear both in Madrid and in Moscow.

Yet is it not being too formalistic to accuse Bonn of intervening in the domestic affairs of a foreign country? If declarations of partnership and understanding are to be more than empty phrases serving the interests of the countries concerned they must prove themselves in critical situations.

The risk involved in initiatives of this kind must, of course, also be taken into account. It is not, when all is said and done, out of the question that misled national pride on the part of the powers that be in Spain has been rendered even more intransigent by the demonstration of international solidarity with their victims.

A few years ago it looked as though moderate technocrats around Franco might gain more and more influence. The Burgos sentences seem to have put paid to hopes of liberalisation for the time being.

Even if the Caudillo pardons the men sentenced to death they still face thirty years in prison and the state of Spanish prisons is no longer a secret. Above all hatred and emotion would by no means be overcome.

For the first time ever even the Church no longer lends the regime unconditional support. This may be the only difference between the situation in Spain and that in the Soviet Union. Moscow will cope with unruly minorities. No one can say what will happen in Spain. *Heinz Immendorf*

(Handelsblatt, 30 December 1970)

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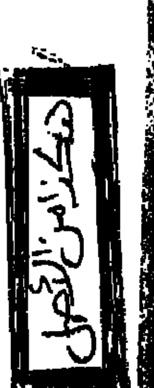
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■ POLITICS

Government's success during 1970 modest but significant

VORWÄRTS

The success of any particular policy can be measured mathematically by comparing the declared aims of the politician who advocates it and the extent to which these aims are fulfilled.

In the Social Democrats' *Perspektiven im Übergang zu den siebziger Jahren* (Prospects as the sixties give way to the seventies) drawn up in 1968 the SPD listed as its aims in connection with domestic reforms an intensification of Social Democracy as its top priority, followed by humanising society and increasing the liberty of the individual.

Now the first year of the seventies has approached its end. It was a year when the Federal Republic was governed by a Social Democrat/Free Democrat government, a fact which the writers of the *Perspektiven* could not have foreseen.

So, what happened to those three aims expressed in this SPD manifesto, three aims with the common denominator of social justice?

At the latest count they vary between the position taken up by Rudolf Augstein of *Der Spiegel* who seems to be going through the motions of picking the raisins out of the fruitcake, only in *reverse*, and Rolf Zundel of *Die Zeit* who views the various actions of the government as stones in the mosaic of an emerging welfare State.

Augstein must be contradicted. Maybe not too many promising starts have been made and objectively speaking there may be many difficulties to overcome.

But this is no justification for saying that this government should only be praised for its achievements in foreign policy.

It is essential to decide first of all what "policies of reform" really mean. Chancellor Willy Brandt recently called upon "politics of a small step at a time" to cover his own actions.

Reform means many individual small steps, most of which would never get into the headlines because they are so unspectacular. However, these small steps add up to sweeping changes in the social situation.

The events of this first year of the seventies show clearly that this reform movement is in full swing and the changes are coming in the only way possible – slowly but surely.

There is not enough space in this article to mention all the many small steps that have been taken towards domestic reform in the past year.

But one or two facts and figures must be mentioned since they characterise the general change in Bonn's domestic policies or because they have set major movements under way that will lead not just to the general pleasure of the voting masses, but to social justice.

Following the significant legislation passed during the days of the Grand Coalition guaranteeing workers continued wages in the event of illness a large chunk of social reform has been completed successfully including the measures over which the CDU governments of the past stumbled.

The reform in question was to legislation concerning sickness insurance. Now all employees are guaranteed a contribution from their employer towards the premiums on sickness insurance. This legislation also allows them to be covered by the legally required sickness benefit, and the limits to compulsory insurance have been raised.

These amendments have meant that the number of workers covered by the legislation has doubled from 3.5 to 7 million. For the first time 26.1 million people are guaranteed the legal right to ask for and be given preventive examinations. Early diagnosis of illness is no longer a privilege.

Another reform has been in legislation governing tax relief allowing accumulation of capital wealth. The present government increased the tax free allowance from 312 Marks to 624 Marks annually so that workers in the lower income brackets would be given an incentive to save.

Already this law encompasses twelve million workers of which more than a half are involved in wage agreements.

Other measures can only be mentioned in passing in this article but they include the increases to pensions for the war wounded (2.6 million are affected), the inclusion of students in accident insurance schemes (this involves 9.5 million), measures to put refugees from the German Democratic Republic on an equal footing with the so-called expellees, amendments to legislation on family allowances which is an essential part of an over all reform of child welfare schemes and a noticeable improvement to old age benefits for farm workers.

Is this all a load of trivia and ineffectual measures on the social welfare stage? Is it really true to say that there has scarcely been a whisper of reform activity in the past year? Is it out of context to talk here of educational reform, law reforms, the all important reform to company law and protection of the environment which has been neglected so long and is at last being given attention?

Here we must deal solely with those measures that provide for a more just division of the prosperity that the people of this country earn for themselves with hard work. Thousands of millions of Marks are being redistributed, that is to say more fairly distributed, on the social welfare plane.

To return briefly to the example of legislation to boost the accumulation of capital wealth we can see that if the newly granted legal opportunities are used to the full the sum involved would be about sixteen thousand million Marks.

A policy of domestic reforms such as has been practised in the first year of the seventies has been proved successful. The trouble is that far too many people are still unaware of this.

Perhaps the reason is that "small steps" rarely make big headlines. Perhaps the reason is that the government's foreign policies have put everything else in the shade. Perhaps another reason is that the Social Democrats and Free Democrats have not been so successful in spreading the word about their achievements on the domestic scene as they were in actually bringing about these achievements.

Another reason why these successes may have been overlooked by the broad mass of the public is that those people in the various communications media who are looking for revolutionary changes to the system that will produce sensational news items have set their sights so high that they overlook all the general everyday achievements.

Certainly sights must be set high by anyone who wants to see well into the future. But it is essential at the same time for people to keep their feet firmly on the ground. *Klaus Voigdt*

(VORWÄRTS, 24 December 1970)

47 new Acts passed in 1970

In all 47 bills have passed through the Bundestag to become law in the past year, according to figures published by the Bundestag press office recently.

It is a striking fact that only one bill was brought in by the parliamentary parties of the SPD and FDP (for the extension of the period of office of works councils).

Two bills were brought in by the CDU/CSU Opposition and in the case of four new laws the government and the CDU/CSU parliamentary parties were responsible for introducing the bills.

The remaining forty laws were brought in by the SPD/FDP government alone.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 December 1970)



Opposition leader Rainer Barzel in discussion with Chancellor Brandt
(Photo: dpa)

Rainer Barzel's situation report lacks bite

SüddeutscheZeitung

Progress reports on a parliamentary opposition scarcely if ever make very impressive reading for the simple reason that the parties that do not enjoy a majority are unable to do a great deal towards the running of a country.

Such parties cannot do much in the way of decision taking and at best they can urge the government to take steps in the direction *they* consider right or perhaps influence developments that are mainly controlled by the party or parties in power.

This applies even more to foreign policy than to domestic policies. So Rainer Barzel, the parliamentary party leader of the CDU/CSU can hardly wonder that his recent progress report on the Opposition's achievements read in the Bundestag sounded somewhat pathetic – he concentrated mainly on foreign policy.

Exaggerations and moans and groans of displeasure on the part of the Opposition are not conducive to good parliamentary opposition even when they come from the leader of the parties.

One interesting factor is that Barzel avoided coming out into open controversy with the government about the Berlin question. He appears to see that the general agreement on Berlin is endangered but does not yet feel that the parties have diverged completely.

Nor did the Opposition leader want to become involved in debates on the treaties signed with the East in recent months. On the other hand he has not closed any doors to the Opposition and has left the CDU/CSU every opportunity to say a sharp No to any Berlin settlement reached by the government.

As far as domestic policies are concerned Barzel was mainly aiming at justifying his bold statement that the SPD/FDP government had made no progress, but had simply taken retrogressive steps.

He accused the government of promising far more on the home scene than it could ever carry out. This is as may be, but when the Opposition leader talks of steps backward and takes as his example the housing and road-building programmes this reeks of the system: surely there will be a hold-up somewhere!

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 December 1970)

Mischnick claims coalition running smoothly

Wolfgang Mischnick, the FPD parliamentary party leader, in his end of the year progress report on his party and the government coalition states that no other government can claim to have achieved so much in its first year of existence than the SPD/FDP in Bonn.

"Trouble-free cooperation" was the secret behind the success story, he said.

In his opinion the EEC summit meeting and the Munich Conference of European Foreign Ministers had brought Europe closer to economic and political unity.

The government's Ostpolitik had, he said, swept away an old theory that was untenable and laid the foundation stone for a new relationship with the communist States of the East.

In domestic policy Mischnick pointed to several plans in the government programme that had been brought to fruition or were well on the way. These included a revision of sickness insurance, amendments to company law and a draft plans for a general university reform.

Mischnick summed up: "The balance sheet at the end of the year 1970 shows that the socialist/liberal coalition is running smoothly and in its first year of existence has proved its worth and its competence."

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 December 1970)

■ INTER GERMAN RELATIONS

GDR citizens are still tempted to look to the West

It is not long since the Federal Republic of Germany was first called by its official name in the GDR. It is now generally referred to by the German initials corresponding to FRG, just as the German Democratic Republic is called GDR here.

The change in designation is a concession to the "realities" tirelessly mentioned by GDR politicians. It has also been accompanied by a slight change in the picture of the Federal Republic GDR publications would like to paint for their readers.

The picture is painted less in black and white than it used to be. There is no longer an automatic mention of revanchists and militarists in connection with politicians in this country. A differentiation is made between Strauss and Brandt and occasionally even between the Christian Democrats and the Christian Social Union or between part of the CDU and the alleged right-wing cartel.

Readers of specialist publications are now no longer alone in being presented with a subtler view of economic and social conditions. The general public is also being told that the FRG is more than a country of continual crises and bankruptcies, of social misery and constant class struggle.

Even so, there has been no change in the fundamental concept adhered to by GDR publications. The Federal Republic continues to be considered an imperialist country dominated by monopolies.

An outline of their power is followed by chapters on exploitation, the unfair distribution of wealth due to the system of taxation, a comparison of the development of wages, salaries and profits and a catalogue of social grievances.

The finishing touch is added by means of a reference to a lack of civilisation as exemplified by shortcomings in educational policy, increasing criminality and so on.

Class forces are then derived from this basic concept: in this country the monopoly capitalists who domintate the State, government and parliament; in the GDR the working class, supported by the intelligentsia and the higher echelons of white-collar workers, who in order to lend support to the tenet of increasing "proletarisation" are now more often than not simply rated a section of the working class.

When disputes or industrial unrest do occur in the Federal Republic interpretations vary. One (GDR) *Deutschlandsender* commentator saw them a proof of the "instability of the capitalist economic system," another described every strike as "part of the greater struggle for power."

Any number of institutes prepare the material intended to provide a scientific basis for this view. There is the Institute of Marxism-Leninism and the Institute of Social Sciences, both attached to the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party (SED), the German Contemporary History Institute, the German Economics Institute, the School of Economics in Karlshorst, East Berlin, the Institute of International Relations, the West German educational theory department of the German Central Educational Institute, the Fritz Heckert University of the Conferation of Free German Trade Unions, the department of history of European people's democracies at Karl Marx University, Leipzig, and the Central Historical Institute of the German Academy of Sciences.

Their present activities are governed by the 22 October 1968 SED central committee resolution on "the further development of Marxist-Leninist social sciences in the GDR."

Four of its main topics relate to the Federal Republic. They are: "The assessment of the main direction of development of State monopoly capitalism in West Germany," "the main directions of the Bonn State's ideological struggle against the GDR," "the class roots of the particular aggressiveness of West German imperialism" and "the ideological, political and tactical fundamental issues in the development of the West German working class as an independent agent."

The results of the work carried out by these various institutes is available in a number of publications. In a series of articles in *Forum*, the university weekly, that has since been published in book form in this country the seventies are predicted to hold in store for the Federal Republic a reduction in the economic growth rate and a "strong tendency towards chronic unemployment."

The higher education level of the workers made necessary by the scientific and technological revolution can, the authors maintain, be "transformed into working class consciousness by the Marxist-Leninist parties."

State monopoly capitalism, readers are warned, cannot be expected to provide either relatively tolerable or impressive answers to social problems.

Last but not least it is concluded that social improvements in the Federal Republic are the result of influence brought to bear by the socialist countries, so that in point of fact the socialist countries are contributing towards the stabilisation of capitalism.

Integration of the workers into the prevailing economic system in the Federal Republic can only be countered by developing "anti-integrationist worker participation blueprints."

Statistics are to be marshalled to lend support of these tenets. In the German Economics Institute's September report West German statisticians are accused of "falsifying bourgeois distribution of wealth."

This country's GNP, it is claimed, is 8.3 per cent too high. The proportion accounted for by wage and salary-earners is claimed to be 53 per cent too high and that accounted for by the self-employed to be 28.8 per cent too low.

Between 1950 and 1968 the purchasing power of net earnings is said to have increased 232.5 per cent, whereas the individual capitalist's profit has risen 678.3 per cent.

Statistical clarion calls to class struggle of this kind pay no attention, of course, to calculations such as those made by economist Kurt Barwig in the latest issue of *Neue Gesellschaft*.

According to Barwig's figures company profits increased by a mere eight per cent in the first six months of 1970 whereas employees' earnings rose by more than seventeen per cent over the same period. This represented an improvement in real terms of 8.1 per cent over the previous year for each employee.

Whether the propagandists' picture of the Federal Republic is swallowed by the general public is another matter. At the last German Workers' Conference in Leipzig SED propaganda chief Albert Norden felt obliged to deal with appeals from members of his audience not to make West Germany out to be the Devil incarnate.

Harry Czepuck, one-time *Neues Deutschland* correspondent in Bonn, felt it necessary to indulge in polemics against an occasional tendency in the GDR to view the imperialist wolf as a good-natured grandma.

Life in the FRG and GDR
Private consumption per capita in DM
(Conversion according to purchasing power)
Federal Republic of Germany — German Democratic Republic
1305 — 2158 — 3110 — 4383 — 5451 — 2281 — 2900 — 3473
1955 — 1960 — 1965 — 1969

Günter Kertzscher, assistant editor-in-chief of Neues Deutschland went so far as to admit that "perfect dream socialism, chromium-plated and water-cooled, is nowhere to be studied in the flesh."

This, then, as people in the GDR see it, is the real reason for vilification of the Federal Republic. Despite a certain degree of progress the GDR has so far been unable to win in the competition between systems proclaimed by Nikita Khrushchev as peaceful coexistence.

"Dream socialism" projected to the general public as within its gasp with the aid of slogans such as "Overtake the West!" has yet to make its appearance. People in the GDR can do little with the declaration that the GDR is an entire historical epoch ahead of the Federal Republic either.

So it is that the propagandists have repeatedly to present their readers with a picture of the Federal Republic that has little in common with what hundreds of thousands of GDR pensioners see for themselves in this country every year.

Walter Osten
(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 18 December 1970)

Walter Ulbricht points an accusing finger towards Warsaw

The Polish troubles came at a most convenient moment for Walter Ulbricht. Whenever other Eastern Bloc countries run up against difficulties or suffer setbacks the Socialist Unity Party (SED) leader makes a point of proudly proclaiming the stability of the GDR, in which outbreaks of violence and dissatisfaction are most unlikely.

This time Herr Ulbricht will utilise to the utmost his country's claim to be a model of socialist propriety. To begin with he will be only too happy to point a finger in Poland's direction after having, much against his will, had to allow Poland in advance to establish full diplomatic relations with Bonn at some stage or another.

Secondly, Ulbricht can make a point of underlining the fact that his GDR has the strongest economy in the Eastern Bloc after the Soviet Union and a standard of living that is above that of the USSR.

Thirdly, though, and probably the most important point for him at the moment, the SED can now point an accusing finger at Poland to divert attention from the embarrassing fact that there is considerable dissatisfaction in the GDR too, as was borne out by the recent session of the SED central committee in East Berlin.

Dissatisfaction in the GDR is due only in part to what there too are considerable shortcomings in distribution, ranging from winter clothing to meat and the usual lament that electricity is to be used sparingly.

Working people, officials and even SED economics specialists are dissatisfied, indeed genuinely upset, by a psychological rather than practical factor. Last year people worked to the verge of exhaustion to make up for plan shortfalls due to the harsh winter and did so mainly with the genuine ambition to get somewhere.

People who put in genuine work, wherever they may be, do so in the hope of at least achieving success. Success has now been seen to have failed to put in an appearance. Fundamental parts of the plan have not been fulfilled and the rate of further economic development has been drastically cut.

Everyone in the GDR is conversant with hair-raising examples of economic failure. The much-vaunted cooperation with major combines does not work at all. There is a shortage of skilled personnel to cater for up-to-date machinary. The resulting faulty maintenance has caused heavy losses.

At one stage there were not even any toothbrushes on the market because their manufacture had been brought to a halt in one factory according to plan while the new works had not started production on time.

It stands to reason, people in the GDR are saying, that the economic system advocated by the SED is to blame and criticism of this kind is bound to lead to political criticism.

At this juncture Herr Ulbricht as a past master in tactics – and warned once and for all by the 1953 popular uprising – has adopted a far wiser course than that decided on by Wladyslaw Gomulka, his erstwhile counterpart in Warsaw.

At the recent central committee meeting the SED adopted a well thought-out policy of forward defence. It admitted to a most uncommon extent all mistakes, cut back the planned targets, announced intended wage increases and opened all the safety valves.

The SED proposes to scale down criticism by means of discussion. Even the exchange of SED membership cards was accompanied merely by debate and not carried out as a purge. Three or four thousand expulsions really can only be considered pruning dead wood among two million members.

Herr Ulbricht, however, hit upon the magnificent subterfuge of gaining a decided advantage out of his own wretched situation. Social democratism is now proclaimed as the be-all and end-all of all difficulties in the GDR. It is even made out to be an ideological danger and the means by which the Eastern policy of the Federal Republic is intended to undermine the GDR.

A glance in the West's direction and that of the Eastern policy of the Federal government unquestionably plays a part in criticism of the SED State by people in the GDR and it is equally certain that the GDR government's arguments against contacts of any kind with the other German state have grown meaningless for all and sundry.

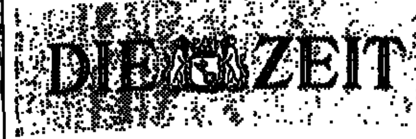
This, however, is not the decisive reason for dissatisfaction in the GDR and Walter Ulbricht is only exaggerating it in order to add grist to the mill of his policy of isolation from this country.

The unrest in Poland has even presented him with an opportunity of so doing outside the GDR too and in the final analysis of arguing within the East Bloc that contact with the West is the root fo all evil.

Renate Marbach
(Kieler Nachrichten, 19 December 1970)

■ HOME AFFAIRS

Burgomaster Luise Albertz of Oberhausen fights on



At a pre-Christmas social arranged by Oberhausen working men's welfare association Luise Albertz, the city's Chief Burgomaster, announced her intention of resigning as adviser to the Oberhausen district executive of the Social Democratic Party (SPD).

The following day she handed her resignation in, stating by way of explanation that "statements and methods of certain individuals and groups within the party" made meetings of the executive "no longer tolerable in their course and efficacy."

This move by the longest-standing lady Chief Burgomaster in the country caused a countrywide stir but the reasons behind it are personal and local in nature.

For a year and half debate has raged in Oberhausen, hectic and on occasions defamatory, as to whether the SPD should in any circumstances make common cause with the Communists.

Luise Albertz rejects any domestic alliance with the Communists and has been able to gain full support for her views. At the last SPD district conference there was an overwhelming majority for a resolution calling for the use of all political and legal means against the National Democrats and *Aktion Widerstand*, the right-wing so-called campaign of resistance to Chancellor Brandt's alleged sell-out of the German Eastern territories, while at the same time rejecting the idea of any cooperation with the Communists.

This "SPD Anchors Slam-Down on Wishful Thinkers' Left-Wing Gallop," to quote a headline in the pro-SPD *Neue Ruhr Zeitung*, left no doubt as to whose feet Luise Albertz aims to keep away the accelerator pedal – those of the Young Socialists.

Ideological conflict with the Young Socialists was not the only factor that determined Oberhausen's Lady Mayoress to resign party office, though. Two years ago rivalry between the SPD city council and district organisation brought to an end years of political harmony in this city of a quarter of a million people.

Until March 1968 Willi Meinike of Oberhausen was both leader of the council and chairman of the local party branch. Friction began when his son Erich succeeded him as leader of the local party and demanded supremacy of the party over the town hall Establishment.

Luise Albertz' resignation is due to yet another factor, the proposal for nomination of a second burgomaster, which has been a controversial topic for some time.

The idea of appointing a second deputy in addition to the present Christian Democrat and so to establish a successor to Luise Albertz, who is due to remain in office until 1974, was first voiced in the SPD at the last local elections in November 1969.

A resolution to this effect by the local party executive, passed in the absence of Luise Albertz, was shelved for the time being after pressure was brought to bear by SPD members of the city council. But the proposal is still under discussion.

Luise Albertz has outlined the reasons for her move in reply to an enquiry by SPD business manager Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski on behalf of Chancellor Willy Brandt.

She wanted, she wrote, to lodge a protest against the increasing barbarism of political manners, to appeal to the silent majority. The mother of the oppressed, as she has been called by virtue of her job as chairman of the Appeals Committee in Bonn, also named the reasons for her personal quandary. The behaviour of a small group on Oberhausen city council is, she claims, intolerable and coming to represent a health hazard for her.

Now Luise Albertz has never been one to shun political disputes but debate must, she feels, be fairly conducted and not in a manner that leads one to wonder whether one is a meeting of one's own party.

Luise Albertz, the daughter of a Social Democratic member of the state assembly who was last heard of in Sachsenhausen concentration camp, was a member of the SPD before women even had the vote in Germany.

But it was not until after the Second World War that she hit the headlines. The SPD won a majority in the first local elections conducted along British lines and Luise Albertz, born in Duisburg and a clerk by trade, made local government history.

From being secretary to the previous Chief Burgomaster she became, in 1946, the first Lady Mayoress in the three Western zones. "What, we wondered, were we going to do with our majority?" she now says. "We'd better leave it to Luise, they said, and that's how simple it was."

This was roughly six months before the nomination of Luise Schröder, a woman whose name is inseparably linked with the history of West Berlin.

Resolute Luise Albertz was often to be seen travelling cross-country by lorry collecting food for the hungry people of Oberhausen, Mother Courage of the Ruhr was one of the best-known figures in the area.


Luise Albertz
(Photos: Conti-Press)

As the years went by even her harshest critics came to admit that she was doing Oberhausen a power of good. She was regularly re-elected.

Luise Albertz passed one of her severest tests in 1967 when 15,000 miners in Huckarde, Dortmund, were on the point of manning the barricades in protest against pit closures.

Premier Heinz Kuhn of North Rhine-Westphalia, his Minister of Labour Werner Figgen and Federal Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller were all greeted with sullen boos. Luise waved to the men and they cheered. A very nasty atmosphere indeed had changed in a moment.

Those days are no more but Luise Albertz has no intention of leaving the party altogether. She intends to continue to care for the people of Oberhausen. "They," she says, "are my family."

Rosemarie Callmann
(DIE ZEIT, 25 December 1970)

Peter Schulz is favourite as Weichmann's successor

In discussions about the likely successor to Professor Herbert Weichmann as Burgomaster of Hamburg several names are heard but it is growing increasingly obvious that the most likely candidate is Peter Schulz.

"There are only three likely candidates for the post of First Burgomaster," a local Social Democrat wittily put it when 74-year-old Herbert Weichmann first officially intimated that he is considering retiring next year, "the Second Burgomaster, the Senator for Education and the member of the party executive" – all three of which are none other than Peter Schulz.

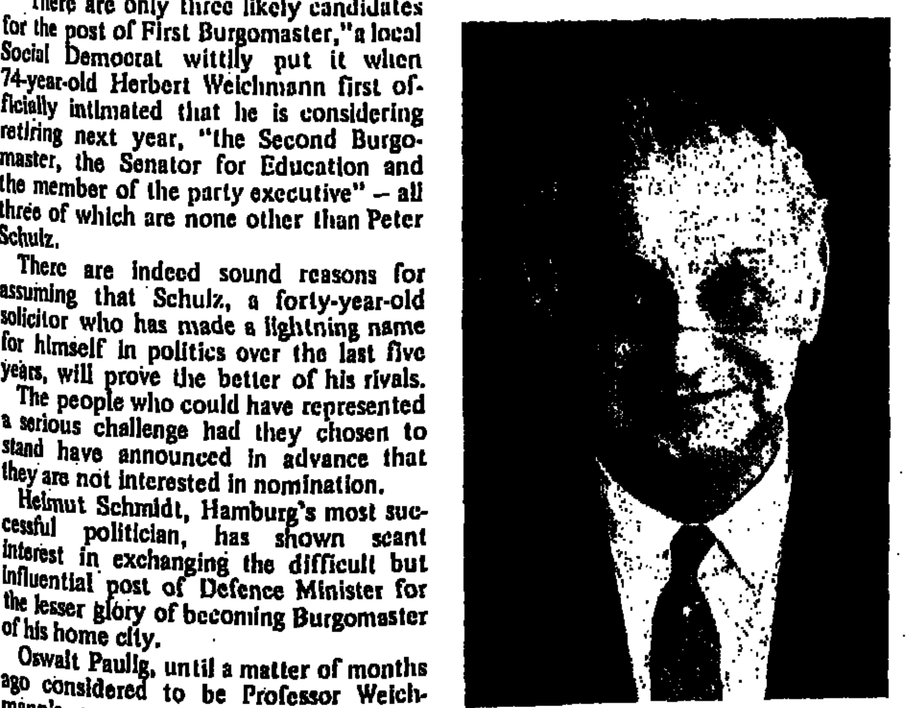
There are indeed sound reasons for assuming that Schulz, a forty-year-old solicitor who has made a lightning name for himself in politics over the last five years, will prove the better of his rivals.

The people who could have represented a serious challenge had they chosen to stand have announced in advance that they are not interested in nomination.

Helmut Schmidt, Hamburg's most successful politician, has shown scant interest in exchanging the difficult but influential post of Defence Minister for the lesser glory of becoming Burgomaster of his home city.

Oswalt Paulig, until a matter of months ago considered to be Professor Weichmann's crown prince, has opted for a managerial and party career. He has proved a successful chairman of the Association of Federal Republic Cooperative Societies and is chairman of Hamburg Social Democratic Party (SPD).

Home Affairs Senator Heinz Ruhnau, a potential candidate, neglected to cultivate his image while involved in the disputes between the students and the police and is said to stand little chance of taking over what corresponds to state Premier, while the prospects of dynamic Economic Affairs Senator Helmuth Kern are also rated low by connoisseurs of the Social Democratic scene in Hamburg.


Herbert Weichmann

Not without reason does Peter Schulz appear to many Social Democrats and, one gathers, to many members of the FDP, their coalition partner, to be the right man to guide Hamburg's ship of state past the political and economic rocks that in many cases could lead to shipwreck.

Schulz has already put paid to one of the most salient of these obstcles as head of the crisis-bound department of education. He surprised all and sundry with a balanced report on education, launched an emergency programme to deal with the shortage of teachers and prepared the way for the comprehensive school.

Whoever takes over the rudder a powerful group within the Hamburg SPD expect him to bring about changes to the present style of government. Though it has seldom been said in so many words, the patriarchal, authoritarian manner of Herbert Weichmann has not, in the past, met with unanimous approval.

His conservative tastes have often not been to the liking of the younger generation in particular, among university students and staff, local government officers and party officials too.

The grand old man, as Weichmann is occasionally called in the local press, was, for instance, only too happy to welcome the Shah in the Rathaus and to dismiss students demonstrating against the visitor as troublemakers who were harming the city's good name.

Many people, however, while prepared to admit that Professor Weichmann has ably represented Hamburg on supra-regional bodies as, say, President of the Bundesrat, the Federal Republic's Upper House, particularly resent him being on good terms with press magnate Axel Springer.

He is reputed to be a close friend of Springer's and the people of Hamburg first heard of his plans to retire in Springer papers. The Social Democratic tabloid *Hamburger Morgenpost* was not in the know.

To the dismay of many SPD members the Burgomaster, a representative of Social Democracy in Hamburg, when all is said and done, recently took part in a round-table talk organised by *Bild-Zeitung*, Springer's broadsheet national daily.

Yet even Weichmann's opponents will hardly deny that in his five years in office he has "done a great deal for Hamburg," as FDP council group chairman Peter-Heinz Müller-Link put it, adding that Weichmann has played a part in putting Hamburg on the map both at home and abroad.

This may be true but the powerful left wing of Hamburg's Social Democrats expects more or at least something different of his successor.

He must refrain from flirting with conservative points of view and in addition to performing the necessary representative duties he must set to with a will to deal with the reforms that urgently face the city-state on the Elbe.

No matter who the new man is he is sure to represent the breed of objective and future-oriented pragmatists that is increasingly gaining ground from traditionalist, patriarchal figures. Viewed in this light, the forthcoming change at the top in Hamburg is more than a mere reshuffle.

Thomas Vinsor Wolgast
(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 22 December 1970)

■ THINGS SEEN

New-style Mary Stuart plays down political reality

Düsseldorf's Schauspielhaus seems to have decided on a bloody season – Dürrenmatt's version of *Titus Andronicus* was followed forty-eight hours later by the detailed preparation of the execution of a Scottish queen in Wolfgang Hildesheimer's new play *Mary Stuart*.

It may have been pure coincidence that the theatre timetable catered for these two premieres in such quick succession. But there is a common conception behind them.

At the same time there was a failure of this common conception. Theatre head and producer Karl-Heinz Stroux was responsible for the failure of Dürrenmatt's adaptation of Shakespeare's play. But the playwright himself is to be blamed for the failure of the new *Mary Stuart*.

What should have been shown by the two plays is Walter Benjamin's judgement: "Persons in tragedy die as they enter their allegorical homeland only as corpses."

This means that the entry of tragic dramatic characters into allegory was for centuries nothing other than the artistic suppression of political reality.

In his adaptation of Shakespeare's *Titus Andronicus* Dürrenmatt exploits this fact and shows that all ruling structures are inherently criminal and can only be fought theatrically in comedy or Hamlet-style political actionism.

But in his historical play Hildesheimer falls victim to the old desire to suppress political reality and replaces a particular malaise by a general malaise as he attacks history itself.

His play is "an attempt to transfer to the stage an absurd event that, as unlikely as it is, *must* have occurred".

In the figure of his queen, who for two

Frankfurter Rundschau

hours awaits the moment of her execution in the company of her executioner, Hildesheimer attacks all those myths that have formed around the historical personage of Mary Stuart – the Puritan indignation of dramatists contemporary with her, the martyrdom legends of the Jesuit theatre and of course Schiller's Classical drama, an example of the suppression of political reality.

But like all his predecessors Hildesheimer is attracted by Mary Stuart's noble death. He makes this political fact aesthetik – whough negatively so – and therefore does not advance the theatre beyond the stage of Schiller.

This is not saved by the brainwave of interpreting the high spirits and the composure that Mary Queen of Scots is reported to have had before her execution as a result of an elixir with a euphoric and sedative effect.

Modes of behaviour in people around the Queen are shown to be mechanical but the driving force behind them is not shown. We see a state system that needs euthanasia as aesthetic self-justification.

Hildesheimer's invention, entertainment and intelligence peter out into popular theatre taking delight in the depravity of the great people of this world.

Producer Konrad Swinarski concentrates fixedly on this aspect of the play and derives from Hildesheimer's interesting essay as much theatrical effect as possible, a precisely delineated play of movement and gesture worked out down to the final detail.

The audience at least had the pleasure of seeing a performance, the like of which has not been seen since Erwin Axer's production of *Tango* in 1965.

Maria Wimmer did not miss a single opportunity in the title role of showing what she can do. This applies to the rest of the cast too. So we ended up with the good old theatre of yore.

But how did Hildesheimer say we had to look at history? By "sitting back and registering". Nothing has changed. Long live the principle of art as the suppression of political reality!

Ulrich Schreiber

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 18 December 1970)



Maria Becker as Mary Stuart in the Düsseldorf production of Hildesheimer's play

Film archives reconstituted

The *Deutsche Kinemathek*, a registered society in Berlin, is to be turned into a charitable organisation following the decision of members at a recent meeting that the society should be disbanded on 1 February 1971.

The reorganisation of the society into a private charity with the state of Berlin (represented by the Berlin senator for the arts and sciences) as the patron is designed to overcome financial difficulties and lead to more productive work.

On an organisational and personnel basis Kinemathek is to be brought into closer contact with the *Deutsche Film und Fernsehakademie* (German Film and RV Academy) a limited company based in Berlin.

In time it is planned to house both institutions in the same building in Berlin.

Deutsche Kinemathek was founded in 1962 and since 1966 it has been a member of the *Fédération Internationale des Archives du Film*. At present its stocks include some 2,000 films, some 9,000 posters and 63,380 stills, as well as seven hundred scripts for films.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 December 1970)

Senft talks about his latest film

Haro Senft, the Munich film producer responsible for *The Gentle Course*, has just finished his second film and given it the title *Purgatory*.

It is the story of a man who is suspected of murder after abducting his friend and whose psyche changes decisively in the course of deliberations and events following on from this suspicion.

He no longer remains self-centred and, as a result, isolated, but begins to see himself as a member of society. His new relationship to his environment and fellow-men allows new, stimulating, important perspectives to take shape in his mind.

A man changes. A man takes his first steps towards a collective attitude. His consciousness broadens.

Haro Senft describes his film as a report of the times. He hopes that the progressive youth of the world will identify themselves with the young man in his film.

One important impulse behind the filming of *Purgatory* seems to have been to record the development of youth and their awakening consciousness or possibly to act as a stimulus towards this.

Is it a political film? "Yes, a political film in the broadest sense of the term."

Is it a film that provokes? "I think it is, though not because I want to provoke at all costs but because many people here feel provoked when someone offers them the truth."

Is it a complicated film? "No, I have tried to find a form of comprehensibility in order to make something extraordinarily easily understandable. At times I have concentrated on the power of expression of naive painting."

Senft does not want his *Purgatory* to be understood as an inflexible prefabricated work that can only be experienced and comprehended in one single way.

Purgatory should open a wide horizon in which filmgoers can move as they wish and undertake voyages of discovery. "There is a story for every filmgoer. People can take the course they like."

Senft and his team worked on *Purgatory* for a year. People in the film industry who are dependent on the commercial aspects of the trade throw their hands in despair at so much wasted time, as they call it.

But Senft disagrees: "The film grew in those twelve months. The events of the year, our development during this year went into the film, becoming an important ingredient of the film."

There was no script. The team would discuss what was to happen before each scene shot and the actors were given plenty of opportunity to improvise. New scenes were invented on the spot and already planned shots omitted.

Senft only had an idea. The prospects and possibilities of realising this idea were subject to daily change.

In the end there were the discussions around the cutting table. Senft says, "My function was that of an editor who reshapes existing material and irons out defects as far as this is necessary and possible."

The film is now ready after being made without any distributor's contract or financial partners. The only financial basis was a Federal award.

Senft is at present showing *Purgatory* to three distributors. But he feels that his chances are minimal. He will probably have to try himself to persuade cinemas to show his film, offer it abroad and try to interest television companies.

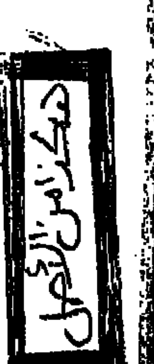
Haro Senft bears his fate with composure: "A film-maker should not hope for outside aid. In his efforts to secure the medium for free communication he is at first left to himself.

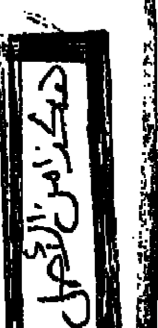
"Only when he has analysed the extent of his dependency in its whole range, aided by his own process of production and the attempt to distribute the product, will he find indications for a suitable planning of organisation and attract partners.

"All attempts at liberation in this sense must be understood and exploited as an informational process."

(Kieler Nachrichten, 16 December 1970)

A scene from Haro Senft's latest film 'Purgatory' (Photos: Nordpress Lore Bermbach)





■ ANNIVERSARY

Beethoven's image still hidden under commercial dross

Beethoven's image in the eighth decade of the twentieth century is no more updated than it was last century. Concert cycles, Beethoven festivals, television documentaries, special record albums and all the other trappings of this 200th anniversary year smack more of the pomp and circumstance of the early days than the scepticism of the industrial age.

The damage caused by people going off the rails in their appraisal of Beethoven many decades ago has not been repaired and the suspicion remains that it is being repeated even today.

Take for example Max Klinger's monumental Beethoven memorial statue in Leipzig and the nationalistic conversion of the composer – who spent much of his life and created the bulk of his famous works in Vienna – into the "great German" by Elly Ney, whose talents were largely concentrated in her sense of ceremony.

Even among the "connoisseurs" who are endowed with enough insight to laugh at these tendentious appraisals of the great composer only a minority is prepared to accept him as he clearly was from the heritage he left the world.

Beethoven should be viewed not as the creator of passionate, heroic instrumental pictures and exalted vocal hymns, but as a perfect craftsman, an unrelenting analyst of musical structure, who worked on the Haydn, Mozart and J.S. Bach tradition, particularly with regard to chamber music, and even added to them and raised their stature.

It is significant that this year, the 200th anniversary of the composer's birth the Heiligenstadt Testament is given greater attention than those sections in Beethoven's letters where he discusses the composer's role in society and his commercial position, or where he gives an interprotation of one of his own works.

Biographic works of an unfortunate character have for a long time stood in the way of an objective view of Beethoven, an image of the composer that was not distorted.

In the latest researches into the life of Beethoven the search for the "unsterbliche Geliebte" (the immortal beloved) and exhaustive theories about the nature of Beethoven's allegedly homosexual relationship to his nephew take up more time than anything else.

Psychological details are blown up into a kind of sensationalised Sunday-paper Beethoven sex report. Freud's thesis of the sublimation of the libido in art is dragged in, too.

This year a great stir has been caused by the publication of medical reports and the posthumous discovery that the state of Beethoven's liver revealed he had been a boozer.

Then there is the fierce battle between those who claim that Beethoven's deafness was the result of a syphilitic infection and those who oppose this view.

These disputes have consumed more time than studies of Kagel's audio-visual work of *Verfremdung* (alienation) entitled *Ludwig van*, which rescues some of Beethoven's lost honour and reveals an aspect of him that is little-known.

This brave anti-tribute has since appeared on record (DGG) and it is the only sound basis for discussion in the Beethoven year that would enable people to rethink their evaluations of the Viennese court composer.

Those who oppose what this experimenter from Cologne is doing and call it disgraceful would be well advised to pay more attention to this clear definition of Beethoven and use it as a basis for dialectical discussion of the composer if they are keen to rescue Beethoven and bring him up to date, to make him part of the twentieth century and not a relic of the nineteenth.

Just how much work is needed to create a correct image of Beethoven is shown by the sins of error and omission that have crept into the modern interpretation business.

Let us take some *negative examples*. As long ago as 1943 Rudolf Kolisch proved that Beethoven tempi are being played too slowly. Pathos breaks down of its own accord when movements are performed faster.

Admittedly the art of Romantic idling is simpler and more effective, but should we not give greater credit to what, up till now, only Szell, Gulda and Gilels have practised with great effect rather than to the styles of von Karajan and Kempff?

Still the function of the bass is underestimated, although the "specialist" should be well aware that the first performances of, for instance, the eighth symphony were with eighteen basses.

In the ninth symphony particularly there are two distortions that seem to perpetuated and which can be blamed on Wagner and Felix Weingartner. In passages quavers have replaced the original semiquavers and two extra horns have been added in the lower octaves of the scherzo.

These and other distortions of Beethoven's original intentions show that even after this 200th anniversary year further revisions of attitudes to the master's work are necessary.

As the jubilee programmes echo through the concert halls there is one glaring phenomenon that underlines this false Beethoven mythology. Popular names for his works have stuck firmly: Moonlight Sonate, "Fate" Symphony, Apassionata, and of course *Emperor* Concerto. This is a heritage that will be difficult to erase.

These in conjunction with the anecdotes that have been handed down make direct access to the Beethoven *Gesamtwerk* extremely difficult.

It is precisely the hardened Beethoven fan who finds it hardest to break away from the commercialised Beethoven. He is the one who has the organised interprotations of the master pumped out by the mass media ringing in his ears. The suggestive hand of the conductor triumphs over the clear structure of the work as it was written.

Probably the only way to crush the unwanted legend is a prohibition for several years of performances of those works that are considered "typical". The way to know Beethoven may be through *his scores rather than the stereotyped* grooves of recordings of his works. The best place to start is at the beginning with the early works. Listen to *Leonore* rather than *Fidelio*! Forgot the fifth and ninth symphonies, concentrate on numbers 1 and 2! From this basis the later works become a natural continuance.

Christian Herchenröder

(Handelsblatt, 16 December 1970)

International Dürer exhibition

For the five-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great artist Albrecht Dürer which falls on 21 May 1971 the art department of the Foreign Office has been working in conjunction with the Institute for International Relations and the Nuremberg city authorities to produce the exhibition *Albrecht Dürer und seine Stadt Nürnberg* (Albrecht Dürer and his native city of Nuremberg).

The exhibition will be held in Bonn, and will move to Britain, France, Rumania and North and South America. It will show not only the great variety of the work of the old master, but will also deal with the development of Nuremberg from a mediaeval township to a modern industrial city.

The Germanisches Nationalmuseum in Nuremberg is organising for the Dürer year, 1971, the most comprehensive exhibition of works by and exhibits about Albrecht Dürer that it is possible to arrange at the moment.

Latest reports from art collections possessing works by Dürer, that have been asked if they will lend works for this exhibition make it seem as though five hundred originals will be available for this exhibition.

Thirteen countries will be sending works by Dürer on loan. At the exhibition *1471 Albrecht Dürer 1971* there will be exhibited 32 of the seventy extant Dürer paintings, as well as two hundred of his nine hundred extant sketches and three hundred original drawings by the master.

One special exhibit that is of particular interest is a collection of three self-portraits on loan from the Louvre in Paris, the Prado in Madrid and Munich's Pinakothek. This is the first time these three self-portraits have been seen side by side.

After lengthy negotiations the Pinakothek also agreed to lend the famous Paumgartner Altar. This is the only altar of this kind by Dürer that still exists in its original form.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 17 December 1970)

Writers in exile

Hamburg University is the first seat of further education in the Federal Republic to set up a special study group for German exile writers and their literature.

The new group is headed by the literature historian Professor Hans Wolffheim who has spent a great deal of his time on teaching and research specialising in the work of German writers in exile.

Apart from its own research programme the work group has been involved in coordinating research programmes carried out by other organisations and will devote itself to collecting documents by German Writers in exile.

Unlike the present collections of literature by exiles at the Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt and the Deutsche Bucherei in Leipzig (GDR) the works contained in this Hamburg collection will be available for those who wish to borrow them.

(DIE ZEIT, 18 December 1970)

Hanover's military library is two hundred years old

A cellar belonging to a section of the Bundeswehr in Hanover contains a number of leather-bound folios which can now celebrate an unusual jubilee. They belong to the first military library, founded by King George III of England and the Electoral Prince of Hanover two hundred years ago.

Special copies and "books that for most officers are too costly" were ordered by King George in a letter to the Hanoverian Field Marshal Baron August Friedrich von Spörcken in a letter dated 18 December 1770.

An annual sum of 150 Thalers was to be provided each year from the military budget for this library for the Corps of Engineers.

The variety of different rubber stamps in the books shows clearly the ups and downs of modern history.

One French book has the stamp of the War Ministry in Paris three times imprinted in it, once with the imperial eagle of Napoleon and twice without it.

The handwritten journal covers the siege of the Silesian town of Schweidnitz by Prussian troops from 4 August to 10 October 1762.

Exactly when the French captured this document is impossible to say. On the way to the Military Library in Metz in 1871 its destination was suddenly changed. It went complete with the original accompanying letter adressed to General Friedrich Bogislav von Tauentzien to Hanover.

An instruction for the Major-General of the Infantry signed by Friedrich II, King of the Prussians, in 1748 obviously got diverted from Berlin to Hanover on some kind of exchange deal at some time after 1816.

In the original stock of the Hanoverian Engineer Corps Library there was the handbook of the French fortress designer Vauban printed in Amsterdam in 1689 and the outlines of military architecture designed by the Italian Capitan Francesco de Marchi in 1599.

Also there was the list of ranks of the Hanoverian forces in 1767 in which the names of all officers and their uniforms are preserved forever in neat water colours.

Among the rarities in the military literature that is preserved in Hanover there are several hundred pages of handwritten notes of a member of the audience at lectures given by Major von Clausewitz "on the miniature war" of 1811 and 1812.

Works of the Prussian General von Tempelhof were considered for nearly two hundred years to have been lost forever after Frederick the Great had banned these treatises on military tactics.

Only when the old Hanoverian military library was handed back by the British occupying forced in 1959 was it discovered that these works were still extant.

It seems that in general the military censorship system was far from foolproof. In one of the Hanover steel safes there is the plan of the Universe drawn up by Sebastian Munster in Basle in 1598. This is exceptional in that the theories of Erasmus of Rotterdam that were clamped down on by Church censors in all other cases remain here untouched.

Former Lower Saxony Prime Minister Hinrich Wilhelm Kopf originally intended that the volumes belonging to the Hanover Military Library that he had asked the British to hand back to him in London should be handed over to the descendant of the ruling house, Prinz Ernst August of Hanover.

Paul Eulig, who was then head of the army libraries branch, recalled, however, that George III had by no means paid for the library from his own pocket, but had obtained the funds from the military budget. Therefore the library is State property.

Furthermore the Bundeswehr has a claim to the books since the library passed irrevocably to the possession of the Prussian army following the Prussian-Hanoverian War of 1866.

For the first time in its history the library was put on show to the public in 1959.

The 150 Thalers of George III produced a library that is now estimated to be worth about 50,000 Marks.

Peter Weigert

(DIE WELT, 17 December 1970)

■ EDUCATION

Proposal for unity splits Education Ministers

BRINGING INTO LINE TEACHER TRAINING AND TEACHERS' PAY

Parents and children are always happy when a teacher knowes how to make even the most difficult subject comprehensible to his pupils. The art of putting a subject over can be learnt, always providing that there is someone to teach it.

Years were spent arguing about this fact. It is not a matter of rhetorical training or even methodical talent, as important as these may be for a teacher and, as a result, his pupils.

It is on the other hand a matter of selecting, organising and preparing the ever-increasing material in a way that satisfies both scientific and educational needs and conditions.

It can be seen that any educational reform, especially one that is meant to supply schools with good teachers, depends on the provision of teaching plans for the various subjects.

It is not enough for the authorities to set priorities and guide lines for career and study as the Education Ministers Conference did recently when it announced that teacher training would in future be limited to one main subject and would last only three years.

The Educational Ministers Conference also stated that there should be no division of teachers into categories depending on the type of school where they teach — elementary school, intermediate school or high school.

Instead there should be special "grade teachers". In their teacher training period they would concentrate on one particular age range and prepare themselves for the special demands raised.

Teachers of this type will not be specialised in one subject but in one age range, concentrating on how their subject has to be taught to the selected age range and the syllabus to be got through.

Of course grade teachers will have to learn all about the subject during their training and not just the section that will concern their pupils.

But one real adavantage of this system is that trainee teachers will be able to concentrate on one selected section of their main subject during their study and later in their teaching career and probably cut the length of their course. This proposal could, if adopted, help to overcome the shortage of teaching staff.

Grade teachers could be employed in every type of school. This advantage is most noticeable in what is now called the first secondary stage.

Any teacher specialising in the first secondary stage would have the necessary qualifications to teach his subject at the corresponding level in intermediate, secondary modern and high schools.

The introduction of grade teachers would therefore encourage the development of integrated comprehensive schools. The days of a schoolmaster knowing all about his subject will soon be over.

But the Education Ministers were not unanimous in their welcome proposals for a scientific training for teachers at all levels (and cosequently for equal pay for all teachers).

The old rule that resolutions of the Education Minsters Conference have to be unanimous was once again brought into operation. Eventually the Ministers had to agree to an either-or compromise.

The Federal states controlled by Christian Democrats did not like the three-year plan for the training of high grade teachers.

This resulted in an alternative plan for a four-year course. Because of the increased length of study any teacher of this second secondary stage could train to be a two-grade teacher.

Each Federal state will be able to decide for tiself which of the two plans it wishes to operate for teachers of the second secondary stage.

This is just a tired compromise, a prestige victory for educational federalism. This "unified" solution allows separatism to creep in through a back door.

This unedifying alternative was produced at a conference where the participants clashed both rhetorically and spatially.

The Education Ministers recently held another of their conferences. But though previously announced, the either-or plan was not passed.

High school teacher were ready to man the barricades and they are right on one point — three years training is an insufficient period of preparation for a teaching career.

This is not only true of teachers at the second secondary level or of one subject teachers in genral. Two years ago there was considerable unrest in Hesse when the course for elementary and intermediate schoolteachers was reduced to three years.

And what the lower grades refused will hardly be accepted by higher grades. After all a three-year course would only allow two years training in the relevant subject as the other year would have to be devoted to the science of education and the study of teaching methods.

At university students going on to teach at any type of college of further education need to study for five or six year.

The coefficient and the real figure vary as wildly as the opinions of the representatives of educational federalism who now glare at each other across the table as bitter fractionists.

Gerhard Fauth

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 15 December 1970)

Student quarters sought

In five years time it is estimated that there will be approximately 200,000 more students than there are today. As students already find it hard to find accommodation, especially at reasonable conditions, even the most practical plans appear utopian.

The Düsseldorf Student Accommodation Plan envisages that a third of all students — equal to the number who live at home with their parents — will have a place in a hall of residence in 1983. This is a luxury enjoyed at present by about twelve per cent.

The question of whether there is enough public money available for building extra student hostels — most of the money comes from the central government and the Federal states — is not the only problem.

To cut down on expenditure it would be necessary to integrate student hostels into the university building programme. Just one example shows the advantages of this — if a hostel is built near a university fewer parking spaces are needed.

(DIE ZEIT, 18 December 1970)

Students break out of their isolation

At the beginning of November the Verband Deutscher Studentenschaften (VDS), the students' union, met in Marburg and decided to arrange a congress that would be open to "representatives of labour" as well as university members.

At the time the mention of representatives of labour was dismissed as the result of wishful thinking. The VDS assemblies had all too often spoken of the need of attracting workers to the movement, and the fine sounding phrase of a union of workers and students could still be taken seriously.

The congress has now taken place in the hall of Bonn University. No workers could be seen among the participants but the VDS had managed to win over two bodies to organise the congress with them.

Along with the VDS there were the Federal Assistant Lecturers Conference (BAK) and the Education and Science Trade Union (GEW), a union that is affiliated to the Trades Union Confederation.

Four Bundestag members and eight trades union officials in influential positions signed the notices proclaiming the VDS congress.

The new VDS executive, on which Social Democrat Gert Köhler appears to be the political brains, was able to escape for the first time the isolation into which the student movement had manoeuvred itself.

But this was only because the executive was prepared to expand the aims of the congress so that it would also have some interest for people who were not members of a university and in particular for members of a trade union.

The original plan of organising a counterbalance to the congress founding the Freedom for Science League was dropped.

Instead the congress was described as "Congress for Participation in Decision-Making" and the organisers were at pains to point out that education and the academic world was one of the spheres of social life where the principle of participation in decision-making must be applied.

When participation in decision-making is seen in this light, the assitant lecturers and students fighting for it in universities can claim to represent the interests of society against individuals or groups and a scientific attitude that ignores society.

In his address to the congress Erich Frister, the chairman of the Education and Science Trade Union, spoke of society and science. He should have given plenty of stimulation for further thoughts about the role of the social attorney in science.

Frister stated that the influence of parliaments and governments was not sufficient to guarantee an effective control of science.

He called on scientists and students to work with trades unions to develop instruments suited to the prevention of private despotism, selfishness and the pursuance of one-sided social interests.

His appeal was not just an attempt to express the discomfort felt today particularly in the sections of society that were remote from science and learning.

It was also an offer to those young scientists and students who want a new relationship between science and society to play an effective role as an expert partner in alliance with a powerful social organisation.

The first congress of this type indicated that not only the leaders of the assistant

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■ HEALTH

Gardener grows nicotine-free tobacco but nobody wants to buy

The tobacco industry has spent ten million Marks to build a research institute in Hamburg where they hope scientists will be able to remove all harmful substances from cigarette smoke — apart from nicotine. Nicotine, the institute says, is an essential component of a cigarette. A retired gardener in Cologne does not think much of this claim, judging by his work. He crossed plants, refined and grafted them until he eventually obtained a tobacco which the Federal Institute for Tobacco Research has certified as "practically free of nicotine".

The results of eighty-year-old Franz Kreft's horticultural activities are admittedly not all that sensational. Seven years ago the retired gardener read in the periodical *Spiegel* of successful efforts by Rumanian tobacco growers to make addiction to cigarettes less harmful.

Starting from the fact that nicotine is formed in the roots of the tobacco plant and not in the leaves, the Rumanians had grafted young tobacco plant shoots onto a tomato plant.

Afterwards they found that the tobacco leaves contained no nicotine whatsoever despite the fact that they had grown normally.

At that time Franz Kreft's dislike of nicotine was already deeply rooted. A few years previously he had lost two good friends who had literally smoked themselves to death.



Franz Kreft on his nicotine-free tobacco plantation at Junkersdorf (Photo: Privat)

He had also been able to convince himself of the danger of this poison. In an experiment he heated a small quantity of raw nicotine that he had used as a pesticide in his gardening work after the war and reduced it to gas form.

Above the gas he held a twig infected with greenfly and observed that these pests soon swelled up and fell writhing to the ground.

This experience left such a deep impression on Kreft that he decided to do something to help his friends who smoked and, if possible, all the hoards of cigarette-smokers.

In 1964 he followed the Rumanian planters' example and grafted tobacco shoots on to a tomato plant. But he was not satisfied with the results.

"A tomato plant produces fruit," he objected, "but nothing that could be described as leaves." Next year he was equally dissatisfied with his experiences grafting tobacco shoots on to potatoes.

He than remembered his thick gardening handbook. After long and thorough study he came up with the idea of carrying out his experiment on Acocanthera, a plant that is related to the laurel.

This refining process worked and the few tobacco leaves produced before the plant died were usable. Kreft still did not give up but collected all the leaves and took them along to one of the country's larger chemical concerns.

They recommended him to the Institute for Tobacco Research in Forchheim. The people in charge there were interested and soon informed him of the result of their chemical analysis.

The nicotine content of the leaves lay below 0.1 per cent in dry state so that they could be described as practically without nicotine. The normal nicotine content of a cigarette is about 1.6 per cent.

Kreft got the same results from Virginia tobacco leaves grafted on sugar beet. He now planted fields full of sugar beet Virginia in his one-time nursery at Junkersdorf as these two plants proved eminently compatible and produced a large quantity of both beet and tobacco.

It is to this fortunate phenomena that Kreft owes the fact that he now has a large number of sacks containing seeds of tobacco that is practically free of nicotine.

But now comes the sad part of the story. Kreft put an advertisement in a daily newspaper — and waited. "I expected a flood of inquiries from the tobacco firms," he recalls.

But there was no flood of inquiries. There was nothing. He told the story to a horticultural journal which then refused to publish a word. And he is still waiting for a reply from a large cigarette manufacturer to whom he sent a seed sample.

Kreft supposes that they first planted his seeds to find out what he had long known — that the flavour of his Virginia tobacco is little different from that of genuine Virginia tobacco.

He gradually came to doubt whether the cigarette industry had any interest whatsoever in tobacco that was free of nicotine.

It is true that some firms have for years been advertising that their products' smoke contained little nicotine. But it is obvious that no firm dares to say that it has developed a cigarette without nicotine in its tobacco.

Work has gone on to make addiction less harmful. But, logically, the tobacco industry has never had the idea of completely eliminating the addiction.

And this is just what would happen if nicotine was removed along with the tar and other harmful substances.

Gerhard Praetorius

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 18 December 1970)

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lecturers and students recognised the possibilities of this role.

It could also be seen that they were realistically looking for compromises which they, as a partner in an alliance, would have to make.

The attempt to gather scientists, teachers and students under the banner of worker participation must be taken seriously and observed carefully. Nothing can be gained by running the attempt down.

The discomfort felt and certain inhumane aspects of our society is so great that anybody who can make people believe that he is acting in the interests of humanity will soon win over the active members of younger generation, where discomfiture is particularly great.

(Handelsblatt, 18 December 1970)

Giving up smoking is all willpower

People wanting to give up smoking need only go along to the nearest chemist and buy the cheapest substance claiming to break the habit — the rest depends on willpower.

This is the conclusion of Professor Ferdinand Schmidt and the research institute he runs in Mannheim specialising in the prevention of cancer.

He recently conducted the largest experiment ever made on the effects of substances claiming to break the smoking habit. 2,300 people wanting to give up smoking took part in the tests. But about 1,500 of them popped into the nearest tobacconist's after finishing the course.

In April 1970 the research station belonging to the University of Heidelberg advertised for heavy smokers to take part in its experiments.

Seven thousand men and women from throughout the Federal Republic replied to the advertisement. But the number of test samples available was only sufficient for 2,300 of them. The people selected were sent eighteen different substances from both East and West.

Along with the samples — packed in neutral boxes — were sent questionnaires on the guinea-pig's smoking habits and state of health.

When the results were processed it turned out that most guinea-pigs — who smoked more than twenty cigarettes a day — suffered from coughing fits, breathlessness, stomach complaints or circulatory trouble. Eighty per cent of them had already tried to give up smoking as a result.

To help the guinea-pigs last without a cigarette, the research institute sent them a leaflet containing advice. They were recommended to drink fruit juice instead of coffee, take an evening walk instead of watching television and do a little gymnastics. "Go to bed early," the leaflet warned, "You need good nerves."

But a large number of the people taking part in the experiment obviously did not have good nerves. About five hundred of them starting smoking again in the middle of the experiment and did not answer the final questionnaire in which they should have described the effects of the habit-breaking substances.

1,800 kept it up to the bitter end, though. Eight hundred were able to announce triumphantly, "I have now stopped smoking."

The Mannheim cancer researchers have now calculated the extent to which the substances they sent out helped. The results are surprising to a certain extent.

The most expensive substance costing eighty Marks for a packet that claimed a cure had the least effect. It only helped thirty per cent of the people who used it to break the smoking habit.

The success rate of the cheapest substance, the pills with a silver nitrate base which have been on sale for years, lay ten per cent higher. They spoil the flavour of nicotine and cost two Marks.

This success was surpassed only by a Bulgarian substance that has not been available in chemist shops here up to now. Two-thirds of all people using it managed to give up smoking.

Another part of the experiment showed that the success of the cure depended just as much on the will power and imagination of the would-be non-smoker as on the effects of the curative substances.

One group of people taking part in the experiment were given a preparation that contained no medically effective substances. But one person in three belonging to this group gave up smoking.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 17 December 1970)

■ ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Development aid involves participation of recipient country

This country's first ten years of development aid which have just come to an end began with a great deal of idealistic verve and pathos and for the most part the prerequisites set for the realisation of aims that had been planned were unrealistic.

There was a fundamental yawning chasm between the prevailing interests on both sides and the shortcomings and increasing expectations that were the result of changed circumstances.

Therefore attempts to alter the relationship between industrialised nations and underdeveloped countries so that they became partners with equal rights were not blessed with success.

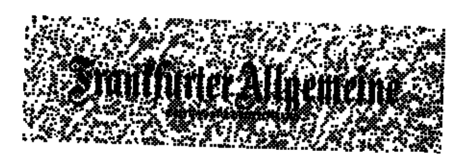
Nevertheless the past decade has seen great progress achieved in developing nations of the Third World in the build-up and development of their industrial and agricultural programmes.

These facts are confirmed by the statistics available although these are rather problematical and unsatisfactory in that they only give general, overall world figures which vary at times greatly from the actual facts of the matter.

Moreover these facts and figures are only a part of the inventory of development aid. The other, and perhaps more significant, positive fact is that experience and insight gained over the past twenty years or so, coming from the failures as well as the successes, could prove valuable in future development aid projects.

Development in Third World countries cannot be measured in terms of industrial expansion alone, but must take into account general changes that have been brought about and in particular the resources that have been plumbed to bring these changes into effect.

With these objective changes a dynamic process of learning and understanding has been set in motion which stands both parties involved in development aid, the



donor nations and the recipient countries, in good stead.

The days of the old haphazard and sporadic development aid contributions are gone. They have been replaced by programmes that are carefully planned, integrated and of far broader scope.

As a result of this more methodical approach more optimistic forecasts of the successes that can be expected in the development aid programmes of the seventies seem justified.

The second decade of development aid will make it clear that the constructive and productive aspects of helping Third World countries to build up a self-sufficient economy has little or nothing to do with sacrifices, alms and charitable works, which just lead to a corrupt sense of self-satisfaction.

Nor should development aid programmes be misunderstood to be an international scheme of giving to the poor, a redistribution of the world's wealth à la Robin Hood!

The idea is to bring about technological progress and economic growth, that is to say to create new wealth rather than just redistributing the old. Prosperity created by development aid is not designed to descend from the heavens like manna.

The essential idea behind development aid is to bring about a steady controlled economic expansion. This is the means to the end, which is to provide the basis for a lasting and far-reaching improvement in the standard of living in underdeveloped countries.

The truth of the matter is that all development aid must lead to increased economic activity. Development is first and foremost an imperative of economics.

As far as this aim is concerned the origin of and motivation behind development aid is irrelevant. All that matters is the end product of the aid given, and how useful a development aid programmes has been is judged on how far it has helped the country in question towards progress. All other yardsticks are set aside.

Theses and treatises that claim a social revolution must be the prerequisite for our development aid are absurd, but it is quite possible that a social revolution will be the outcome of it.

The developing world looks far different now from its aspect in the early sixties. Development aid from the western world has amounted to the astonishing sum of one hundred thousand million dollars and more, whereas the East Bloc has contributed scarcely one tenth of this amount.

This was just the start, but now the time has come for the Third World countries themselves to put in a little effort. They must show more initiative and be prepared to bear a greater burden of responsibility.

Their aim must be to see that once the novelty of independence has worn off they are able to extend their political self-sufficiency to the economic sphere. But in some countries "internal colonialism" is impeding this.

Internal colonialism means deep-rooted hierarchical structures, extremes of power, corruption and excessive bureaucracy. Thus in the countries to which this applies radical domestic reforms are necessary before the march of progress can really get under way. This is not something that can be forced on these countries by the outside world. It is a move they must initiate themselves.

Slavish imitation of the former colonial rulers and dabbling with left-wing extremism, which is also based on unreal ideological factors, cannot help these countries to mobilise their labour force in order to bring themselves the blessing of the modern industrial age.

To put is crudely, the little red bible: Mao's utterances, the Pill and all the charities in the world cannot help the Third World if these countries will not help themselves.

Development aid has up till now been regarded as a duty, a moral requirement of an industrialised nation. It is as a result of this that the North-South rivalry blew up and the highly charged love-hate relationship between donor and recipient nations came about.

This must be replaced by cooperation. Development aid must no longer be a one-way street. It is a policy that demands mutual goodwill. Development aid no longer means the battle of the sardines against the sharks, but a genuine partnership between industrialised nations and the Third World.

Responsibility, which in the past was split, now becomes common responsibility and therefore it becomes a double challenge, a challenge to industrial nations and developing nations alike.

It has been realised for a long time that machines, technicians and investment are vital components of development aid and cash donations alone are not sufficient, however important their role might be.

The key to the dramatic turning point that could be brought about lies in other than material factors.

Creating change in developing nations from within, respect of these countries by the industrial nations that give them aid and respect of their right of self-determination are factors that in practice prove to be more important than the generous supply of wherewithal and other contributions, the benefits of which are often not felt immediately.

New plans and models for development aid, however complicated, are of little help if their theoretical and even ideological aspects miss the point of what is most needed to help a country develop economically.

Development schemes must be self-sufficient and the aims they set out to achieve must be tackled in a realistic fashion.

Professor Matthias Schmitt

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 15 December 1970)

Reform required to rescue postal and railway finances

The two largest nationalised concerns in the Federal Republic, the Bundespost and Bundesbahn (posts and railways) are very much in the red.

Their balance sheets for the end of 1970 showed a total loss of about 1.5 thousand million Marks. In both companies the capital resources have shrunk to an absolute minimum.

Indebtedness is growing, since the high level of investment required to keep the posts and railways operating must to a greater or lesser extent be financed by credits from the capital market.

Charges are therefore bound to rise next year in the post office, and railways fares are expected to increase as well. The Bundesbahn administration has already set the signals for an increase of fares and charges of twenty per cent.

The Bundespost administration held talks on 14 December to discuss the proposals of the Ministry to increase postal charges in the new year.

Fixing of prices is nationalised industries such as the posts and railways is still today one of the aspects of economic theory that pose an unsolved problem. The rules that apply to price policies in private companies are only partly suitable for application to public concerns.

It most cases price policies in nationalised industries are formulated in the crossfire of rational economic theory on the one side and political directives on the other.

Three basic questions arise. Should a public company aim to make small profits in order to be able to finance its investments?

Or should prices be calculated so that only running expenses are covered? If profits are aimed at, or at least it is intended to cover expenditure with as little as possible in excess, should not excessive charges be levied in certain sectors so that the losses involved in the so-called *Sozialtarife* are evened out?

As far as is known, when the new charges are announced composite calculations will still form the basic principle of the post and railways scale of fares and charges.

Fares and charges that are specially geared to social conditions will probably for the most part not be hit by the rises. On the railways the Sozialtarife involve reduced fares for schoolchildren and railway workers, whereas in the case of the post office they apply mainly to the basic charge for a telephone.

The posts will have a much easier time of it than the railways since most of their services have no rivals. Thus the increase in charges for telephone calls from eighteen to twenty or even 21 pfennigs per unit involves no risk of loss of competitiveness.

These rises are not dependent on the factor of how much higher charges will persuade people to communicate less, that is to say to cut out unnecessary phone calls and letters.

Drastic increases in telephone charges in 1964 showed that the demand for calls is very elastic and for a short time people were more sparing in whom they phoned, but this was only a short-term occurrence.

All these measures pursue one aim — they ensure the economic independence of the posts and railways while taking into account their duty to the public and their political functions.

For them to be economically independent means that they must not only cover running expenses, but make sufficient surpluses to bolster their capital reserves so that they can cover their investment requirements.

In this respect the Bundesbahn is in one way a step or two ahead of the Bundespost since the Federation of Railway Employers *has to* support the fares policies of the railways.

If the Federation refuses to do this it is fully responsible for meeting the losses that arise.

The central government is not obliged by law to meet Bundespost expenditure arising from matters outside the scope of their business. The Bundespost should, however, make up this ground on the railways following the plans of Transport Minister Georg Leber.

The Bundespost is to receive a committee whose managers will run the posts on the most modern and up-to-date lines as part of Leber's reform plan. These managers will have a greater degree of independence than the present administration.

The Bundespost's compulsory payment of 6.66 per cent of gross income to the government will be suspended until the posts can raise capital resources of at least one third of the total capital.

The central government will also be responsible for additional political burdens in the Bundespost and will have to cancel out whenever the business management in the services affected is seriously hampered.

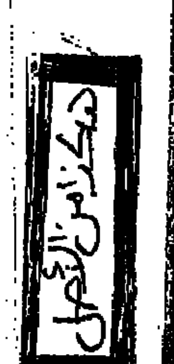
Critics are doubtful whether the reforms that Georg Leber plans to introduce will make any far-reaching changes to the present situation of the Bundespost.

Their doubts are expressed particularly at the plan to make the posts — still an industry without an industrialist — into an organisation run along the lines of a private company.

But this is an aim that both the Bundespost and Bundesbahn must achieve as quickly as possible if they are to meet the demands of the seventies.

Gerhard Hennemann

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 December 1970)



■ INDUSTRY

Technical design awards

The International Design Centre in Berlin seems to be having difficulties fulfilling the claim that was made when it was founded that it should set "the basis for international discussions on all problems of design for the environment."

For one thing the position at the top of the International Design Centre is almost permanently vacant and there are insufficient funds for the Centre to take many initiatives of its own.

All the activities that followed the opening of the International Design Centre with the exception of one or two very minor events were second-hand exhibitions.

Professor Gustav Stein, who is head of the business section at the International Design Centre proposed a "new activity" in the form of lectures on basic points that pose problems in design on the occasion of the opening of the exhibition for the "Braun Prize for Technical Design, 1970".

Furthermore it is necessary to corner a market and to bring about large-scale, good, modern production. If insufficient attention is paid to design this can have a detrimental effect on people at work.

The exhibition of items competing for the Braun Prize was accompanied by another with the dual themes of economics and design, with Fritz Eichler, representing the Braun company, and the Chairman of the "Federal Republic Society for Industrial Design", Herbert Lindinger, in attendance.

Herr Eichler is the rep of a company which has itself won a huge number of prizes for design in items it produces, both Federal Republic and foreign awards.

He said: "We were not out to make things terribly easy for ourselves by, for instance, awarding prizes to a designer who has already arrived and who just churned out the same old winning design for the next time . . . We wanted to make the awarding of this prize as purposeful as possible."

For this reason it was decided to award a prize for an up-and-coming designer, someone who promises to assure the next generation of good industrial design. The theme for his design was not fixed, but voluntary.

Works considered worthy of winning a prize were those that systematically and fundamentally got to grips with problems of design development, works that precisely because they were free from the hectic and narrow confines of an industrial company led to solutions that are original and show new possibilities. The outlines of the programme were clear.

Herr Lindinger enquired about the "efficiency" of designs submitted for the producers and like Eichler excluded products which greatly increased the scope of the programme, but which involved enormous costs for conversion or replacement of designs already in use.

What remained in his opinion was a gain for the publicity sector.

This exhibition in conjunction with the Braun Prize for industrial design bore witness to the fact that the institution of design competitions which flatters traditional cultural awareness maintains its attractiveness, as long as the organisers succeed in latching on to general awareness on the part of the public which is on hand, but is taxed by a glut so that a didactically interesting programme can be arranged and the aims of the items on show are precise.

Braun for instance did without the thematic limitations of the example set by the Rosenthal Studio Prize, but they made up for this partially by presenting a catalogue of criteria so that the often unsatisfactory presiding of judges, who seem to be sitting in judgment like the Old Testament God, which is unsatisfactory because it is so difficult to see the motivations behind judgments they make, was replaced by a system that set clear priorities.

In this system one of the most important factors was the quality of the idea put forward. The novelty value must not be overlooked either.

This means that beautifully formed glasses and tea-cups did not have a chance of winning a prize from Braun.

The criteria that were set were in this order: functional quality, utilitarianism, materials, manufacture (which an eye to costs constantly kept open), design quality as a whole and in details, function in society and finally the quality of the presentation.

Three jurors took 149 products sent in to the Braun Prize competition from sixteen different countries and narrowed them down at first to a short-list of 41 that seemed worthy of a prize.

This list was then whittled down to just four that received prizes.

On show were among other things a pair of scissors, a device for shutting doors, a jack, a two-way communications set for sick-beds, a containerised living unit, a mowing machine and thresher, tools and measuring devices and systems for audio-visual communications and housework, products that are probably not "technically" grown-up, but each in its own way a genuine attempt to introduce something new.

The first prize was awarded to the Teaching Apparatus for the Individual, designed and developed by Axel Lintener and Jürgen Jähnert.

Like so many other things that were the first of their kind it appears at first glance to be massive and despite the cleverly arranged details very clumsy.

But when it is considered how valuable it could be for teaching a child and how difficult it is to introduce entirely new methods of teaching it is easy to understand the jury's decision.

The following were awarded the Braun Prize for industrial design in 1970: a teaching computer on the far left, then a modern wash basin and a seat for use in public transport

(Photos: DIE WELT)

For humane reasons Manfred Tumfart designed the high-pressure injection device that carried off the second Braun Prize. This will take a lot of the shock effect out of immunisation without interrupting the course of schemes for mass inoculation. Particularly in the case of young children this device will take a lot of the pain out of the jab in the arm which makes inoculation so unpleasant for them.

The high-pressure injection device is designed in a calm olive-green colour which adds to the quieting effect it can produce on patients, particularly children, as compared with the old-fashioned dreaded needle.

Not quite so convincing is the special all-purpose wash-basin that can be adjusted to different heights and is said to be ideal for use in confined spaces. This was developed by Hungarian woman designer Kings Doszus-Parkas.

The Michael Weiss design of a seat for use in public transport is a different story. It is easily erected and is comfortable to the body. It would be quite cheap to mass produce.

It is a light, gay, colourful design with one leg and for anyone who is just going on a short local journey it will provide a genuine encouragement to leave the car at home and go by public transport. This seat won fourth place.

However good the Braun Prize for Technical Design was this year nothing is so good that there is no room for improvement.

Herbert Lindinger made a number of suggestions about how it could be improved that should be of interest not only to the organisers of this competition but also to those who run similar competitions.

He said that design competitions must be given more prominence and more funds must be available to make the prizes more attractive. The winner should at least be able to cover the cost of his materials from the money awarded for the first prize in the competition.

Greater emphasis must, he said, be placed on the aspects of creativity, experiment and provocation. Prizes for the up-and-coming generation must encourage those young designers who have the courage to set themselves up against prejudices on the part of manufacturers and buyers.

Monopolies on juries in these competitions must be broken as far as possible. The average age of the men who judge technical designs should be set at no more than 45. The number of experts on the panel of judges, that is to say men who are designers themselves should be set at a minimum of fifty per cent.

(DIE WELT, 18 December 1970)

Labour demands decline as boom peters out

As the superboom peters out and the trends in the industrial sector scene show a further quietening down and normalisation the effects are being felt on the labour market.

During November last year this tendency was underlined all the more with the usual drop in demand for labour that comes in the winter months.

The President of the *Bundesanstalt für Arbeit* in Nuremberg (Federal Institution for Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance) Josef Stingl, speaking on 8 December, added to the explanation contained in the monthly report on the state of the labour market with a warning that a comparative study of the situation now and in the winter of 1966/67 would lead to erroneous conclusions and was not warranted.

The number of vacant jobs according to the institution had dropped by 75,300 or 10.1 per cent to a total of 672,800. This figure was 63,000 or 8.6 per cent down on the figure for the end of November 1969.

In November 1970 the number of unemployed increased by 18,600 or 16.8 per cent to a total of 129,500.

At the end of November 1969 there were 10,600 fewer unemployed than now. The unemployed quots had gone up from 0.5 to 0.6 per cent.

Demand for labour was declining. Above all fewer casual labourers and seasonal workers were called for.

On the other hand the demand for skilled and specialised workers remained high in many professions. Industrial sectors were by and large still showing full employment.

However, fewer hours of overtime were being worked and many special shifts has been terminated. The number of workers on short time went up from 14,300 in mid-October to 18,700 in mid-November.

A further 36,000 employees have been warned that they will have to be put on to short-time working.

The Federal Institution for Labour Exchanges has ascertained that the levelling off of the industrial sector has meant that the main group of employees that has been made redundant is young women workers.

The number of unemployed women went up in November 1970 by 8,300 or 14.5 per cent. In the same month the number of men out of a job increased by 10,400.

But on an annual basis the men came off better. A year before there had been 13,600 fewer women out of work and 2,900 more men out of a job.

The Institution assesses that at some time in November 1970 the number of foreign workers employed here may have topped the two-million Mark. However, it seems likely that by the time the next survey is taken in late January the figure will have dropped back below two million.

(DIE WELT, 9 December 1970)

■ **ENVIRONMENT**

Museum sheds light on pollution

Walter Möller, Social Democratic Chief Burgomaster of Frankfurt, commented on opening the special exhibition at the Senckenberg natural history museum entitled Nature in Danger.— Mankind in Danger that protection from pollution of the environment could well make mincemeat of the adage that the level of taxation in this country has reached absolute saturation point.

The exhibition shows for the first time graphically how far pollution has progressed in Europe, but since scientifically exact data from this country is hardly available the museum staff were forced to use material from Sweden, Holland and the United States, plus the results of a certain amount of research work they had themselves undertaken.

Frankfurt's Senckenberg Museum has once again blazed a trail and arranged an exhibition that has long been overdue in this country, a realistic exposé of the danger to the world around us.

In the shortest possible space of time Professor Wilhelm Schäfer and his staff have put an abundance of ideas into practice, starting with what the museum calls the playground of Mankind, illuminated charts on which in a matter of seconds so many children gather that there is no room left for them to pay.

Alongside this exhibit a numbering device ticks away to remind visitors that the Earth's population increases by two every other second.

The exhibition is so vivid that a write-up can cheerfully use the slogans it itself operates with: "Every Year One Species Becomes Extinct," "The Myth of Atoms For Peace," "The Unpalatable Mr X — Cannibals, Eat No One From This Country. It Could Be The Death Of You,"

Mr X's body contains such concentrations of chlorated hydrocarbons, phosphorus compounds, lead, mercury, radioactive isotopes, dust and gas that it could hardly fail to send cannibals to the sick bay. It is a wonder that he is still alive and kicking himself.

In his opening address Dr Klausewitz of the museum talked in terms of young people today being the involuntary guinea pigs and the test of how much the human body can withstand.

Right from their mothers' wombs they have been exposed to the influences already outlined. Will they survive it all with a reasonable bill of health or must illness and frailty be the price of progress?

Cancer among children and young people, leukaemia and many circulatory complaints triggered off by the environment are on the increase and there is only one way of stopping the rot. We must spend at least one per cent of gross national product on combatting environmental pollution.

Indirectly, as has already been indicated, this involves lowering the standard of living by making goods more expensive and directly it means spending at least 170 Marks per capita a year and soon enough probably twice this amount.

What is more, despite all assurances to the contrary 0.5 per cent of all fissile material produced in nuclear power stations and reactors escapes into the surrounding atmosphere and water supplies.

These isotopes accumulate in the human body just like the lead, the mercury, the DDT and the polychloride biphenyl, a toxic substance that dissolves in fat like DDT does and is a by-product of the chemicals industry.

Many North Sea fish contain higher concentrations of polychloride biphenyl than they do of DDT and the lower reaches of the river Main, to which the museum has paid particular attention, can no longer even boast fish. It is totally devoid of anything living.

Further upstream at the boundary with biological life a few fish still swim around but they are sick, carry around an inordinate number of parasites with them and have open sores.

As early as 1980 inhabitants of the Rhine-Main basin will have no alternative but to drink this selfsame river water — purified, of course — because by then fresh water springs will have been exhausted.

One large firm located on the banks of the river that now proudly proclaims that it spends ten per cent of the money it invests on environmental protection will need to boost this proportion considerably *if it is even to be sure of clear Main water itself in 1980.*

American scientists have convincingly demonstrated that we must gain control over the pollution of the environment within the next ten years otherwise the process will accelerate at such a rate that we will be overwhelmed by waste.

There is no longer a grain of truth in the artful comment of a local mayor in reply to complaints by members of his council that a factory was polluting the air and water of the village. "Calm down, lads" he coutered with peasant cunning. "As long as the place stinks we will continue to earn good money."

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 18 December 1970)



Dead fish in the polluted waters of the Rhine (Photo: Conti-Press)

More action and fewer words on pollution problem

Telegraf

Last year there were nearly 280,0[…] take-offs and landings at airports […] this country — with the noise that […] entails. More than fifteen million mo[…] vehicles were on the roads — with […] stench taht that entails. In 19[…] domestic consumers produced 200 [mil]lion cubic metres (260 million c[ubic] yards) of garbage — a veritable avalan[che].

There is no end to the list of examp[les] of pollution of the environment that c[an] be given.

Take the Rhine, which supplies drin[k]ing-water for millions of people. Measure[]ments taken between Koblenz [and] Cologne show that the average biolog[ical] oxygen needs of the river increased f[rom] 1.78 milligrammes per litre in 1959 [to] 2.25 milligrammes in 1968.

This figure is a criterion of org[anic] strain and an indication of the degree [of] pollution. Yet 1968 was a rainy year [in] which seven times as much water pas[sed] through the river as in 1959.

So the sobering statistical conclusion [is] that the strain on biological life in [the] river Rhine virtually increased tenfo[ld] between 1959 and 1968.

The Bundestag in Bonn sits a mere fi[…] yards from the banks of the Rhine. Wh[en] members take a stroll along the ri[ver] during the summer the sight of the sn[ow] white steamers is virtually all that offs[ets] the unmistakeable smell of Father Rhi[ne].

For environmental protection and [the] that it entails the sluggish Rhine is [a] splendid case in point, even tho[ugh] parliamentary passers-by may not b[e] aware of the figures.

Yet one needs only to take a look [at] the brown murk of the Rhine to real[ise] how important protection of the enviro[n]ment — of water, air and nature — is.

The Bundestag recently succeeded [in] arranging a large-scale debate on enviro[n]mental protection, the ruling Social [and] Free Democratic coalition having i[n]cluded in its policy declaration its inten[]tion of taking vigorous steps to protect nature and combat pollution of air [and] water.

What the government needs, though, is greater authority to do so. Many pa[st] moves by individual ministries, individ[ual] states or scientific organisations have foundered on matters of authority, faulty coordination or inadequate information.

What is more, such regulations for the protection of the world around us as exist are contained in a multitude of Acts.

Yet the civil code, the provisions of the criminal code and road traffic legislation are still not sufficient and trade regula[]tions appear helpless in the face of major polluters.

It remains to be seen whether the necessary amendment to the constitution will meet with the approval of the Federal states but the Bundestag debate revealed a surprising degree of unanimity, and not only because the topic is a popular one, though this doubtless played a part.

The initiative probably came from the United States, though. In the election campaign between Richard Nixon and Hubert Humphrey environmental protec[]tion was the major topic alongside Viet[]nam.

Since when, thank heaven, pollution of the environment and its elimination has been a subject for discussion in this country again too. Let actions speak louder than words.

Hans Dieter Lueg

(Telegraf, 20 December 1970)

Motor manufacturers outline safety specifications

On the Monday before Christmas the Motor Manufacturers Association handed Transport Minister Georg Leber in Bonn a catalogue of specifications for an experimental safety car.

The catalogue is the result of joint work and intended to form the basis of design, manufacture and testing of any safety vehicles that may undergo trials.

The specifications are those of a European saloon weighing approximately one ton unladen and stipulate that driver and passengers are to survive a head-on collision at fifty miles an hour without serious injury.

On submitting the catalogue J. H. von Brunn, president of the association, noted that alone among domestic manufacturers of private cars Volkswagen have agreed to design and construct a prototype to the specifications it contained.

Other manufacturers at home and abroad are still wondering whether or not to work alone or jointly on similar projects.

The aim of current trials of an American safety model weighing roughly two tons and the development of a corresponding vehicle in this country was, he said, to arrive at standards for a future mass-produced model which it was hoped would be accepted as valid in all countries.

The specifications listed include the following: —

Headlights with self-adjusting dip that adapts to the laden or unladen state of the vehicle.

Dashboard controls to ensure that rear lights are still in working order.

Rear windows with devices to eliminate steam and ice and fitted with wipers.

A non-reflecting instrument panel that can be read without difficulty at all times.

Engine must conform to 1973 clean air regulations at least.

Bumpers 43 centimetres (seventeen inches) above the ground.

In a head-on collision at ten miles per hour no parts of the car essential for safety reasons, the lights, for instance, must sustain damage.

Braking devices that operate automatically on impact.

Alternatively, an additional braking device that is operated manually but requires as little physical effort as possible.

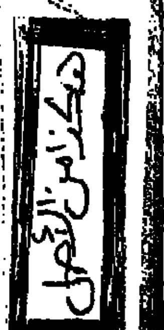
Handles and the like must either be covered or countersunk or, if neither is possible, they must deform, stow away or break without leaving jagged edges on impact.

Should the car overturn it must be impossible for either the driver or any of the passengers to be catapulted out of the passenger compartment.

Fuel, electrical and exhaust systems must be so constructed and incorporated that in the event of an accident the fire risk is as slight as possible.

All exterior parts and surfaces are to be constructed in such a way that in collisions with pedestrians or riders of two-wheeled vehicles the accident risk is reduced to a minimum. Protruding parts are to be avoided and all accessible edges are to be rounded off,

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 22 December 1970)



■ **OUR WORLD**

Mothers with children live together in Frankfurt prison

"I am happy that I have Tanja with me," a young woman wearing a check apron said. She gave the swing a push and the little girl screamed with delight as she glided through the air.

Tanja is one of the first six children between the age of one and four who have spent the first years of their life in prison – with their mothers who are serving sentences in the Preungesheim prison in Frankfurt.

These children are the exception to the regulations which demand: "A child accompanying a prisoner shall not be allowed to remain in the prison. If necessary officials in the prison must consider the child as being in need and make arrangements accordingly. A babe-in-arms may remain in the prison with the mother if she is suckling it."

This dry officialese makes no consideration of the problems of women who go into prison pregnant or for women with small children. And there are problems for the mother but more for the child.

No one would deny these days that a child is definitely not responsible for himself in the first three or four years of his life. Thus it would be a considerable shock to separate a child from its mother in this period of its life. There is no need to go on about the damage living in a children's home could do for a child's whole life.

It is most enlightening to hear what



the four women have to say who are serving sentences in the Frankfurt women's prison and who have with them the children that were either born in prison or the children that they brought with them.

None of the women are hardened criminals. Rather foolishness than criminal intentions have landed them in jail. In any case they show an inability to adapt themselves to the norms of behaviour that apply to our complicated society. If their past lives are investigated evidence of a "disorderly state of living" or disturbed family relationships is always found.

Their mothers were either prostitutes or unmarried so that the child had to be brought up in a home or an institution for paupers. Or the girl was hauled by her father, a gipsy, stealing this and that all over the countryside.

Now that these girls are grown up they have become liable to prosecution themselves. And while serving their sentences their children are born. And so the whole thing begins again. Again the little child has to go into a home or perhaps go with relatives.

Contacts with the mother are broken, a break that often cannot be repaired when the mother has to serve one or two years more in prison – then frequently mothers are not prepared to recreate the ties with their children. So the seeds are sown for future inmates of our prisons.

Various Federal states have decided to get round the regulations quoted above – in North Rhine-Westphalia a child can remain with its mother for eighteen months, in Bavaria (since 1964) up to a year. But only in the Hesse prison in Frankfurt have effective attempts been made to break this chain of being born in prison growing up to bear children in prison and so on.

In Frankfurt women prisoners have their children with them but in a special home from which all aspects of prison life are excluded. Each day the mother has two opportunities to see her child. For the rest of the day the child is looked after by a trained children's nurse who is affectionately known as Ditta. The two occasions are at midday and then in the evening when the women's obligatory prison work period is over.

In these conditions the "normal" mother-child relationship is maintained and this helps the mother to rehabilitate herself, to stabilise her way of life outside the prison walls.

The women's prison head, Dr Einsele, and the children's nurse, Hanna Dupuis, who have been dealing with the problem of women prisoners with children in this way for the past eleven years consider that they have achieved a measure of success. They can quote many instances of former prisoners from Preungesheim who have benefited from having their children with them in this way during their prison term and who have afterwards been able to lead more orderly lives.

Dr Einsele and Hanna Dupuis would like to extent the present provisional institution to a prison that could accommodate twenty women prisoners with their children.

The wife of the Federal Republic President, Hilde Heinemann have her support to this innovation when she visited Preungesheim recently for a Christmas party and met the women who are accommodated there.

But the Preungesheim experiment does not solve the problem of children born of mothers who have been sentenced to life imprisonment or long terms.

Claudia Oberascher

(Münchner Merkur, 17 December 1970)

Bundestag infants

A per capita investment of 6,000 Marks has been made in recent months by the Bundestag in an effort to recruit new secretaries. The figures for expenditure on this scheme were announced on 3 December when the newly opened day nursery for the children of Bundestag staff was shown to the press in Bonn.

This campaign to attract clerks and secretaries was started in July when there were eighty positions in Bonn to be filled.

Already twenty new secretaries have joined the Bundestag staff. The figure of 6,000 Marks per head is reached by totalling the costs of building the kindergarten, furnishing it and providing toys for the children. This cost in all is 120,000 Marks.

The kindergarten can accommodate fifty children and already 38 three to six year-olds attend.

The "service" offered there is well up to standard. For a fee of 75 Marks per month the children are well looked after by five fully trained kindergarten workers, nurses and sisters.

In addition to this the five year-olds are instructed under the Montessori pre-school training scheme.

There are four classrooms and two dormitories available for them.

The original intention that this scheme should include the children of Bundestag members' personal assistants has in the meantime been dropped.

This has led to a storm of protest from many of these women who work for the members of the Bundestag.

However, two of them have been able to obtain a concession so that their young ones can be looked after at the kindergarten, which is situated as near as possible to the Bundestag. They are said to be special needy cases.

Hans Lerchbacher

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 December 1970)

Hermit life

Rubbish from dustbins and public tips has been the staple diet for four years of a 39 year-old man who once earned his living as a labourer and who was found recently living in a hole in the ground in a pine forest near Altena in Westphalia.

When his marriage broke up the man slunk off into the woods since he had nowhere to live according to the police in Altena. He dug his hole in the ground which was well camouflaged. It was about three square metres, and fifty centimetres deep.

When the police came upon the hermit in his hole they found in his "home" four rotting suitcases filled with clothing and two briefcases with tools and four alarm clocks.

The hermit's library was a Karl May Western adventure book and one or two 25-cent novels, which he had found on rubbish dumps.

Apparently the man had written one or two incomprehensible letters to the authorities complaining that he was forced to live in the woods.

He told police that he was afraid to come to light again since there were a number of crimes committed in Altena for which he might have been framed. So he had stayed under cover for four years.

The man in the woods has found a new home. He is in Hagen prison awaiting trial for crimes he is alleged to have committed before he opted out.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 8 December 1970)

Lost nereids found

The disappearance of two monstrous, heavy bronze statues of women from a park in Munich caused a stir in the local police force.

The two reclining nereids had been bought by the city authorities at a cost of 143,000 Marks and were waiting to be mounted on the Karl-Amadeus Hartmann fountain.

At first it was feared that thieves had stolen the huge statues with a view to melting them down for their metal content, which was worth 12,000 Marks.

It was all a mistake. The creator of the two nereids, 82-year-old sculptor Professor Toni Stadler, said that he himself had called in a building contractor to transport his creation to the garden of a friend where it would be safe.

He considered that it was unworthy of his genius for the statues to be left lying around at the building site for the fountain. In addition to this one or two passers-by who had no feelings for art and no aesthetic sense had made their own additions to the abstract figures. Someone had even provided them with an unwanted lavatory brush.

The professor intends to return his work when the building work on the fountain has reached the stage when the statuary can be set up immediately. One other small point has annoyed the artistic professor intensely: "It was three whole days before anyone even noticed that the statues were missing."

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 9 December 1970)

Goodwill season

Just before Christmas Mr Ten Per C... has sent a cheque to the bus... manager of the Protestant Commu... Association for 10,000 Marks to ... handed over to *Brot für die Welt* (B... for the world).

No one knew who the person was ... regularly for the past three years has ... a donation to the Wiesbaden organisa... The sums sent in December were betw... 10,000 and 11,000 Marks.

In a letter accompanying the che... the donor explained that each year ... had kept ten per cent of his taxa... income for charity.

He has set a style in motion stipula... that in the Federal Republic at l... twenty people must also donate ten ... cent of their taxable income for ch... able purposes.

There are now eighty people in ... different cities in this country who fol... Mr Ten Per Cent's example.

Among these people was a ma... prison, who contributed thirty Ma... and a bishop.

The average amount contribute... approximately 1,000 Marks.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 18 December 1...)

Orange buses

School buses in the Federal state ... North Rhine-Westphalia are to ... painted orange to aid identification. F... ing this, they will be given orange-c... oured signs bearing the designati... "School Bus".

Announcing this in Düsseldorf, ... Federal state's Education Minister, P... fessor Fritz Holthoff, described the ... as necessary for the increased safety ... schoolchildren.

Fritz Holthoff believes that the s... for school buses and normal serv... should be in the same place as far ... possible. He also recommended spe... insurance policies to be taken out for ... pupils who travel to school by bus.

The Minister stated that there w... 26,000 crossing patrols in North Rh... Westphalia every school day. This fig... is more than 37 per cent of the to... throughout the Federal Republic.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 4 December 1...)

Like father …

Longevity is to a certain extent here... itary, claim four doctors at the U... versity Polyclinic in Würzburg after co... ducting tests on 148 centenarians.

The doctors find that women outnu... ber men at this advanced age. Only 33 ... the persons examined were male.

Most of these people had led a settl... life and worked hard, though witho... constant stress and with the necessary ... breaks.

Compared with seventy- to eighty-yea... olds the average height and weight o... centenarians are considerably reduced.

In many cases they are unable t... maintain contact with their environme... because they are hard of hearing if ... completely deaf.

Women are more likely than men t... succumb to depression when their vitality ... has been reduced and they have becom... more lonely.

The doctors' report states that th... centenarians can be divided into thre... groups according to their physical an... mental constitution.

Many of them are still remarkably hal... and hearty. Most suffer some restrictio... of their senses and a quarter of th... persons examined were bedridden.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 1 December 197...)

■ **SPORT**

Heide Rosendahl – Sportswoman of the Year

She is reputed to be difficult, bad-tempered at times, incalculable. Photographers warn each other when they have anything to do with her outside the sports stadium – interviewers too.

Even her trainer, Gerd Osenberg, a friend and confidant of years' standing, describes the Sportswoman of the Year as a complicated person. Even for him, he admits, she is not always easy to get on with.

He has devoted more than enough thought to top-flight sport in general and Heide Rosendahl in particular and come to an apparently straightforward conclusion: "It's because she was too good too early."

Is there any such thing? Heide Rosendahl cleared six metres (20ft 4in) in the long jump at the age of fourteen and won one national youth championship after the other.

As the daughter of three-time German discus champion Heinz Rosendahl she was familiar with competitive sport from early childhood. She had the potential while still in her cot.

But she was to develop a quality that is not an attribute necessarily emergent on the sports ground – intelligence. She takes a more critical look at her surroundings than athletes generally do, is quick to spot insincerity and able to view sport realistically, as something important but not of overriding importance.

"Sport," she says, "is wonderful. I owe it a lot. But it isn't everything." Had this not been her outlook she would surely have returned from the 1968 Olympics broken-hearted.

In Mexico City her rival Ingrid Becker won the pentathlon gold medal while Heide, the favourite, sat injured in the stands biting her lip. And not only in pain.

It took her a few days to get over the disappointment of pulling a muscle just before the prospect of beating all comers. Then she realised that "I am young. I am twenty. It would be far worse for me to have made a mess of my exams."

In those days she was still a student. Now she is a graduate in sport and an assistant lecturer at Cologne Sports Academy.

As ambitious in her chosen profession as she is a sport yet well aware of the difference, she leads a most independent life. She lives in a bed-sitter in Schlebusch, a suburb of Leverkusen, and her unobtrusive family saloon is parked in front of the house.

Any attempt to describe the Sportswoman of the Year is bound to start by noting that she is very pretty. Heide Rosendahl contributes not only athletic prowess but also good looks to sport.

She has a strange way of shaking her head, a short, nervous movement that she almost always makes after a long jump. Her short-cropped brown hair vibrates for a fraction of a second and Heide gazes critically at the judges to see how they have rated her performance.

This movement is as typical of her as the glasses she has to wear and the grey eyes behind them that optically underscore her cool intelligence.

She is not one for making friends quickly, yet she plays Skat, the German national card game, like a taxi driver, preferring nonetheless to choose her own partners. She keeps her distance – from her own generation too.

"You would never catch me going out on demonstrations with the APO" (extra-parliamentary opposition), she says, but not because she disapproves of left-wing aims. She feels demonstrations to be far too ineffective. "They never get you anywhere."

Whenever possible Heide Rosendahl expects to get somewhere. Her practical business sense leads her to counter queries as to when she might be available for an interview with the query as to how much it is going to be worth for her.

Her sense of fair play makes her immediately sympathetic with her opposite numbers in the United States with their paying circus rounds, though.

Not prepared to give anything away that is earning other people money, she sets great store by herself. She is decidedly a most ambitious girl.

Yet she lacks the motivation to break records that other, less attractive women have. Men's heads would still turn to take a second look at Heide Rosendahl even if they did not know that she was the girl who had jumped further than any woman before her.

She herself only has a partial explanation why she does it. "Many factors coincide: social prestige, vanity, material benefits, travel. But there is something else that is not so easy to define. I like to call it the will to perform, to fight with oneself."

She normally fights in a large Leverkusen gymnasium within sight and sound of the autobahn that dissects a gigantic industrial region. The air smells of chemicals, is grey and heavy, not only with rain. In the distance the steel and concrete of the works towers over all.

This is where Heide Rosendahl forges her records, where she hoists fifty-kilo weights then speed across the synthetic track. Is she a prospective 1972 Olympic gold medallist? She has grown more cautious. "Who knows? You can never tell."

Not enamoured of extremism of any kind but nearer to the Pill than to the Pope and to the Social Democrats rather than the Christian Democrats she is the personification of a critical young generation that accepts neither tradition nor modernity without reservations.

Her skirts are moderately mini but on occasion maxi. Her musical talent extends as far as Chopin and her preference for beat in the Beatles. She finds the Stones too extreme.

It is no longer a secret that she is on more than friendly terms with fellow Leverkusen athlete Günter Nickel. Trainer Osenberg feels this is a not unimportant reason for her progress this year. "It is always important with a girl whether or not her private life is OK or not."

Jo Viellvoye

(WELT am SONNTAG, 20 December 1970)

Heide Rosendahl relaxing with the band at the sport awards festivities.
(Photo: Schirner)



Hans Fassnacht
(Photo: Nordbild)

A man surprised – Hans Fassnacht

Frankfurter Rundschau

Swimmers were not seriously in the running. Hans Fassnacht had lost in Barcelona. Had he really? And how! He lost to Gunnar Larsson over his own distance and the Swedish boy won the 400 metres in world record time.

Fassnacht was so hard hit by the defeat that he did not even appear at the press conference for the first three. "It was the darkest hour in my sporting career. At that moment I knew I wouldn't become Sportsman of the Year either. I wanted to, with a world record and a championship title. But I missed the chance. My tactics were wrong and so Larsson beat me."

Yet sports journalists voted him Sportsman of the Year after all. A forgotten dream fell out of the clear Californian sky. His father passed on the good news. Hans was proud, of course, and delighted. It came as a surprise since he had expected Uwe Seeler to win. "And if Uwe doesn't make it there are half a dozen athletes who have achieved at least as much as I have."

Those who know Fassnacht will point out that the young swimmer from Mannheim needs awards such as this. Uwe Seeler will hardly be worried about not being elected. Fassnacht on the other hand will be encouraged far across the sea, even though he might not admit it.

For more than two years the three-time European champion has lived studied and been coached by Don Gambril in Long Beach. Even in winter he swims four to five miles a day and in summer twice as much.

Too much of a good thing, many critics say. He is being burnt up, others claim. They are offput by the daily grind and the relentless record race. They are not everyone's cup of tea.

Hans Fassnacht is not an example for all to emulate. He is a loner. Unbounded triumph is his target. Only occasionally does he hate training – and even then it would probably be truer to say that he enjoys it less than on other days. Even a Fassnacht has to torture himself.

Why? The twenty-year-old management student does not give the same answer as Gunnar Larsson – "For the fun of it." No, fun, enjoyment and amusement are not at the root of his power.

The others, he may feel, win just for fun. He fights and works, relentlessly and incessantly challenging himself. This is probably why he finds it extremely hard to smile and shake hands after a defeat.

Harri Valerien

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 19 December 1970)

Aden	SA $ 0.05	Colombia	col. $ 1.—	Formosa	NT £ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
Afghanistan	Af 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—	France	FF 0.60	Iran	Rl 10.—	Malaysia	M. $ 0.40	Peru	S. 3.50	Syria	£ S 0.50
Algeria	DA 0.60	Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—	Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Iraq	50 fils	Mali	FM 60.—	Philippines	P. phil 0.60	Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Angola	Esc. 1.—	Costa Rica	C 0.85	Gambia	11 d	Ireland	11 d	Mexico	$ 1.50	Poland	Zl. 0.50	Thailand	B 3.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—	Cuba	P 0.13	Germany	DM 1.—	Israel	I £ 0.40	Morocco	DM —.65	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Australia	10 c.	Cyprus	11 d	Ghana	cedi 0.12	Italy	Lir. 80	Mozambique	Esc. 1.—	Rhodesia	11 d	Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Austria	S 3.—	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.60	Great Britain	11 d	Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Nepal	Mohur 1.—	Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—	Turkey	T £ 1.25
Belgium	bfr 6.—	Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Greece	Dr 4.—	Jamaica	11 d	Netherlands	Hfl 0.60	Rumania	Leu 0.60	Tunisia	65 M
Bolivia	$ b 1.50	Denmark	dkr 0.90	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Japan	Yen 50	Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25	Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60	Uganda	EAs 0.25
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35	Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15	Guayana	BWI $ 0.20	Jordan	50 fils	New Zealand	9 c.	Sweden	skr 0.60	UAR	PT 5.—
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05	Ecuador	S 2.50	Guinea	F.G. 30.—	Kenya	EAs 0.25	Nicaragua	C 0.85	Switzerland	FS 0.50	Uruguay	P 20.—
Burma	K 0.60	El Salvador	C 0.30	Haiti	G 0.65	Kuwait	50 fils	Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—	USA	$ 0.20
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—	Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30	Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20	Laos	Kip 60.—	Nigeria	11 d	Sierra Leone	Le 0.10	USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Cambodia	R 4.40	Fiji	11 d	Honduras	L 0.25	Lebanon	P 40.—	Norway	nkr 0.90	Somalia	Sh So 0.90	Venezuela	B 0.60
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Finland	fmk 0.50	Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70	Liberia	Lib $ 0.15	Pakistan	Rs 0.60	South Africa	Rand 0.10	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20			Hungary	Ft 1.—	Libya	50 Mills	Panama	B. 0.15	South Korea	Won 35.—	Zambia	11 d
Ceylon	cR —.60			Iceland	Kr 5.—	Luxembourg	lfr 6			S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—		
Chile	Esc. 0 60			India	Rs 0.80	Madagascar	FM 30.—			Spain	Pts 5.—		